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EMPLOYING DECEPTION

VOL. XIII, No. 30.

"SOCIALIST" JACKASSES DECK THEMSELVES IN LION'S SKIN.

Mominate a William J. Carroll on Their State Ticket In Order That They May Reap the Benefit of the Agitation of William H. Carroll, State Organizer, S. L. P.

Lowell, Oct. 12 .- The following newsper clippings and editorial comments, paper clippings and editorial comments, I believe, go to prove that the "Socialist" alias Social Democratic party, is at-tempting to make political capital out of the S. L. P. agitation carried on this summer. William H. Carroll has carried on considerable agitation which, together with his arrest in Lowell, has brought his name before the voters to a considerable degree. Read the following item from The Boston Herald, Sept. 29, as to the "Socialist" party nomination for Attorney General:

There was a contest over the candidate for attorney-general. John W. Sher-man of Boston and William J. Carroll of Lowell being proposed. The former is a member of the bar and the latter a clerk in a lumber yard. The clerk got more votes than the lawyer, but it was privately explained to the reporters that this is not because of Socialist prejudice against lawyers, but was due to the discovery that no person of Irish extraction had been nominated for any of the other places on the State ticket."

As soon as I read the above I concluded the bogus Socialists were attempting to exploit Carroll's arrest in Lowell, to draw votes to their party.

That same day Carroll came to Lawrence by way of Lowell. The first man he met in Lowell was Sproule, the bogus Socialist nominee for representative.

"I have been in Lowell five weeks," Carroll said, "and I never knew that you had a William Carroll as a member of your party."

Sproule explained who their Carroll was and, with a broad smile, said: "Lots

of people will think it is you."

The following editorial appeared in the Courier Citizen of Lowell, a few days

"It is safe to say that when W. J. Carroll of Lowell gets elected attor-ney-general of the State of Massachusetts on the Socialist Labor ticket, he will see that street corner orators get 'their rights' without police interrup-tion. But it would seem that if Mr. Carroll is of the right size for attorney-general he should be engaged in the practice of his profession. Attorneys-general are supposed, we believe, to have some expert knowledge of the law. It is a pity to make a jest of such important tions, even where the nominee stands no chance of election. It gives the party rather a set-back to indulge in nominations for office which are evidently ill-fitting and absurd."

Carroll wrote the editor of the Courfer Citizen pointing out that the W. J. Carroll of Lowell and William H. Carroll were two different persons, that the "Socialist" party was out to mislead the people in the interest of capitalism and that the capitalist press assisted in the work; citing the record of their party in furnishing strike breakers, as-aisting the capitalist in procuring injunctions, and nominating a lieutenant of and conclud ing that since the W. J. Carroll of Lowell was almost unknown in the "Socialfst" party, and since John W. Sherman of Boston was a prominent member of the party, having been their nominee for Mayor of Boston, it was plate to Mayor of Boston, it was plain to see that the "Socialist" party was playing cheap

Needless to say the letter was not pub-lished, but instead the following editorial

ent appeared: "W. H. Carroll, a Socialist Labor party agitator recently in this city, writes us in some haste to say that he is a very different person from 'W. J. Car-roll of Lowell,' nominated for attorneygeneral on the Socialist ticket. There is at present a very wide divergence between Socialists and Socialist Laborers, judging by Mr. Carroll's letter in eading the masses' and committing other high crimes and misdemeanors. We are certainly sorry to have mixed those Carrolls up, if we did so in our comment. Just now to differentiate the candidates of these two parties is as difficult as to tell who is who politically in Greater New York. Fortunately it makes extremely little difference just now. Until the radicals can convert the average man to their way of thinking, Massachusetts may disregard Socialism. We firmly be-lieve that the average man will never

Thus we can see how the capitalist press recognizes the "Socialist" party for its work and assists in helping them to confuse the minds of the working class. nothing will save the bogus Social-who, like the jackass in the fable of old, are disguising themselves in the lon's skin of the S. L. P .- from ex-

XX. XX.

PROFIT SHARING.

The Steel Trust Gives a Practical Demon-

The capitalist, in order to increase the profits that are wrung from labor, or to make the profits more secure, so that nothing shall interrupt their regular flow, will invent all kinds of devilish schemes. One of these is "profit shar-

The capitalist knows, if he knows anything, that the worker generally takes no interest in the business of his employer. Why should he? Capitalist presperity means hard work to the wage-worker. Capitalist adversity means the same thing. So, why should the worker take any interest in the business of his employer? And he doesn't.

The capitalist knows that, and nothing galls him more than to see how little the worker bothers his head about the capitalist's welfare. So the capitalist sets to work to create a scheme by which the worker will care for the welfare of the capitalist-something that will wipe out to win. You, voters of the working class, that which makes the worker instinctively feel that the capitalist is his ex-

"Profit sharing" is one of the schemes The capitalist goes into "partnership" with his employees. He tells them they are "part owners" of the profits of the concern. He tells them: "If you want to make more than you do now, work harder. Waste no material. Don't stop to wash up before time. Work steadily and faithfully. The higher the profits, the more you will get. Every stockholder will g t according to the amount of stock he holds, and the dividends will be according to the profits, the profit according to the way you will work.

Anything wrong in that? "It is the true solution of the labor question," say some. The labor leader, or, rather, labor fakir, gives his assent. (He gets his share whether it is from the dues of the workers or from the capitalist to keep the men in line.)

Not so the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P. exposed this fraud on the workers at its very inception. "But, then," say the goody-goodies, "the S. L. P. will never give credit to the capitalist, even when he does do something good."

The Socialist knows that the interests of capital and labor are not the same, but opposite. What is good for capital is not good for labor, and what is good for labor is not good for capital.

The knowledge of this fact is to the Socialist just what a compass is to the mariner. And whenever the capitalist and labor fakir conspire to draw the wool over the eyes of the worker, so that he can be more easily fleeced, the Social-

ist Labor Party exposes the schemes. So it was with the benevolent proposition of the Steel Trust, when it offered its wage slaves the opportunity to become stockholders, and 27,633 workers were taken in. The scheme worked both ways. There was no strike. How could they strike? They are part owners. And they toiled faithfully. The profits of the concern increased. Did they get their share of profits?

The following, taken from the N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 10, tells the tale. As the Tribune is an advocate of the capitalists, the following must be true: "With the economies resulting from

the concentration of manufacturing plants and the reduction of railway freight charges, it is believed the Steel Corporation will be able to extend largely its export trade.

'Under the Steel Corporation's profit sharing plan of Jan. 1, 1903, 27,633 employees subscribed for preferred stock, of whom 12,170 were in the class receiving \$800 for less a year in wages and 14.260 in the class receiving salaries of \$800 to \$2,500 a year. The profit sharing plan provides that if a subscribing employee will not sell or part with th stock, but will keep it, and in January of each year for five years, commencing with January, 1904, will exhibit the certificate to the treasurer of his company, together with a letter from a proper official to the effect that he has been con tinuously in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies, during the preceding year, and has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress, he will, during each of such five years, receive checks at the rate of \$5 a share per year;' and if he shall remain continuously in the service of the corporation for five years, he will at the end of the fifth year, receive a still further dividend. But the closing down of several of the Steel Corporation's plants would necessarily mean the throwing out of employment of many of these subscribers to the preferred stock, a condition apparently not covered by the terms of the profit sharing offer. The question whether or not subscribing employees who, because of the closing of the plants in which they have been working, may be unable to meet the profit sharing plan's requirement of continuous employ-ment, are to be debarred from participating in the yearly bonus, is one which is

interesting Wall Street." "Interesting Wall Street" is good Rather the dupes who were taken in by the Steel Trust are interested. Wall Street settled the question long ago. The (Continued on page 6.)

WORKINGM stration of Its Meaning.

Here Are Some Facts For You To Consider Before You Vote On Election Day

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903

and the Fusion Republican parties are pleading with you to put them in possession of the city government. Ordinarily, the men in control of these organizations look down upon you as little better than cattle. Why is it then, that they now come before you begging for your votes? For the reason that without your support neither can hope are numerous enough to overwhelm both Fusion and Tammany at the polls. They know that without your votes they cannot win and both of them are trying to bamboozle you into believing that it is your welfare, and your welfare alone, that concerns them.

Importance of the Ballot.

No doubt every workingman votes as he thinks will best serve his interests, but are you sure that you clearly perceive just what is for your interest? Now then, before you decide to east your ballot for either of these parties just. ask yourselves what interest of yours

will be served by so doing.

In the first place consider what it is you do when you vote: you by that act give your consent to the party you support, to use the public powers as they may see fit. These public powers have to do with the granting of franchises, taxation, the police power and other municipal functions. Behind the Tammany and the Fusion parties are rival business concerns seeking to capture the public powers to further their own ends. The transportation interests, the dockusing interests, the building trade interests, the street paving interests-and in fact every business interest that could in any way be benefited by having its own servants in public office. Whichever set wins it will have a great advantage over the set that loses, but what is that to you? While the winners will be able to push schemes for their own enrichment, and even sacrific life to their greed, what is the advantage to you?

The Real Issue For You. Of course both Fusion and Tammany tell you that it is your welfare alone that moves them. Fusion Republicanism "points with pride" to cleaner streets, more parks and play grounds, and similar things—all for the dear working people. Tammany retorts, that had it been continued in power more of these things would have been forthcoming, and it denounces Fusion for not having done more. Grant that all of these "improvements" have been made, of what benefit have they been to you? To a hungry man vainly seeking for work of what benefit are parks and play grounds, except as places in which to while away his idle time? What are parks and playgrounds to the children of the working class who must toil their young lives

away in the factory or shop? The fact is that the great issue, the real issue to you is how to get something to eat, and to wear, and a place of shel-

Once more the Tammany Democratic | ter. Under Fusion, as under Tammany, | for you lower wages, longer hours, out of you have found these things just as work and the policemen's club when you hard to get. Many of you have been out of work, under both sets alike. Then, no doubt, your families lacked the bare necessaries of life; did they feel any difference in the suffering they had to undergo, whether it was Fusion or Tammany that controlled the city? When you have gone on strike against the further reduction of your starvation wages, has not Fusion ordered out the police to club you into submission, just the same as Tammany did? If you will examine into the matter closely you will find that whether it is Fusion or whether it is Tammany your interests are not considered at all. To consider your interests would be detrimental to the interests of the capitalists whom these parties serve, and this brings us to a brief consideration of

The Capitalist System. This city is the greatest manufacturing centre of the greatest manufacturing State in the Union. The factories, and the machinery of production of this great manufacturing city, are the private property of a very few of the population. The vast majority of us possess none of the things that are needed to work with and we must either starve or sell the only thing we have, our labor power-the power to work-to the capitalists who

own the machinery of production. When the capitalist "gives" you a job, he does so only because you will produce more than he pays you for. Were it not so he would have no use for you. You produce all the wealth. Out of what you produce, the capitalist takes a part. less than one-quarter, and hands that to you as payment for your labor power. This is your wages. The capitalist gives you just wages enough to keep you in condition to work, and the rest of the wealth you have created, the capitalist keeps, as his "share," or as it is called, profits.

The capitalist is ever on the outlook to grab more and more of the wealth you produce. He welcomes the machine that displaces some of you, as it allows him to "make" greater profits by compelling the rest of you to take lower wages and at the same time do more

What Tammany and Fusion Represent. Tammany and Fusion both represent the business interests—the labor fleecing interests of the city. The fundamental principle of both is that labor is here to be fleeced, must be fleeced. Imagine then the fleecers of labor doing anything that would benefit labor. Don't you see that they would be flying in the face of their own interests?

To knock out the sweating system and tenement house factories; to enforce laws pertaining to hours of labor and employment of children; to make the tenements habitable; all of these things would reduce profits and profits are the breath of life in the nostrils of the capitalist class. The success of Tammany the same as the success of Fusion means | it intelligently.

show your discontent.

'Surely no intelligent workingman will contend that he can gain anything by supporting the powers that fleece him! Indeed, many have ceased to lick the hand that smites them, and instead of bending low for the capitalists to mount into public office over their backs, they stand up like men, and cast their ballots for the Socialist Labor Party-the party of the working class.

Beware of Fake Socialists.

The capitalists have noticed this action of the inteligent workingmen, and they think by a little cunning to unset it. They have organized a fake Socialist party, called in this State the Social Democratic party, whose emblem is a hand holding a torch, which gives the same kind of a light as the will-o'-thewisp, which lures the traveler away from the solid path to sink to death in the quagmire. As the tree is known by its fruit, so are the actions of a political party an indication of what it stands So anxious and hopeful are the for. capitalists that the Social Democratic party will keep workingmen away from the Socialist Labor Party, that they have really overreached themselves. Pretending to be against the Republican and Democratic parties the Social Democratic party has in various places accepted the endorsement of both, and has not only taken, but has begged for political jobs from the Democratic and Republican parties of capitalism. While denounce ing the court injunctions and militia riots perpetrated upon workingmen, the Social Democratic party is itself guilty of such acts of treason to the working class from the voting of a \$15,000 armory appropriation by Social Democratic Alderman James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass, to the very latest attestation of its kinship with the other parties, the unrebuked action of some of its members in this city in getting out an injunction for bosses and against workers.

Vote For Your Own Interests.

Workingmen, cease to fight for any political party which does not represent your interests and your interests only. Those who live by fleecing you cannot favor a programme that will abolish such fleecing. The Socialist Labor Party holds that the working class must achieve its own emancipation by overthrowing the capitalist class. The Socialist Labor Party does not seek, nor would it accept the endorsement of any other party, and it refuses to allow itself to be drawn aside from its unswerving fidelity to the Cause of Labor. It comes before you at this time to ask but one favor, and that is that you think seriously over the situation that confronts you, knowing full well that when you understand the source of the misery that afflicts you you will quickly rally under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party to overthrow the vicious system of capitalism. The power is in your own hands. Learn to wield WHY NOMINATE WORKMEN.

For Political Offices Requiring Lawyers-A Candidate's Answer.

Since the nomination of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been bestowed on me by the Socialist Labor Party, a great many people have inquired of me why the S. L. P. nominated an electro-plater (which I am) for Attorney General in place of nominating a lawyer, which, logically, all think should fill that office under any system. In order to save time and reach more ears, I write this article in ex planation. You know under capitalism, as it ex-

ists to-day, the office of Attorney Gen-

eral must of necessity be filled by one who thoroughly understands the requirements of capitalism; that is, the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. Law to-day is always framed especially for the perpetuation of the capitalist system and in the interests of its ruling members, the capitalists Law requires, the longer capitalism exists, more changes and complications to conform to new conditions as they present themselves. Like an old garment which needs many new patches to keep it from falling to pieces, many of these changes require that old and new theories work together. Consequently, he who acts as Attorney General is supposed to, must be well versed in old and new laws so anto act with capitalistic equality to both sides when capitalism wars with capitalism; and also to act against all opponents who are not of the controlling class, compelling them to understand that the laws of to-day must of necessity favor the ruling capitalists if the ruling capitalists are to exist as such; excepting in some cases, where the working class is granted some concession which would be of no consequential detriment to capitalism, thus pacifying the toiler and enabling him to bear his misery a while longer in silence.

As one instance of capitalist interest, take a strike. Let the striking workers picket a factory to keep men from filling their places-a self-protective measure. How soon is an injunction served on them to keep them from picketing the work? And Why? Because it injures the firm. Now let the firm picket its works with militia or deputy sheriffs. Can you recall the judge who ever served an injunction compelling them to desist because of the injury to the workingmen?

It was the votes of the workers who placed those officials where they are. What is the reason of this? Why, the capitalist is the ruling class and it must be protected, because it is in a position to claim it. If you workers were in control of the government it would be you who would get the legal protection. This is what Socialism is for.

This explanation, together with what is known of capitalist courts, should be ufficient to enable all who comprehend capitalism to know that the Attorney General's office is filled by lawyers today because the lawyer is educated to act the sophist and recognize only capitalist rulings and authority.

But in a Socialist society lawyers specially those educated to-day, would be useless, as their education would be in conflict with Socialist practice, just the same as would a feudal law barrister be useless in capitalist society because of its different interests.

Before explaining still further, let me ask a few questions. Did the colonists of 1776 accept or follow the English law of King George when they revolted? If they had, they would have remained British subjects to this day. Did the Cubans acknowledge and obey the Spanish laws when they rebelled? Did the Irish adopt or utilize British desires when they refused English sovereignty? Decidedly, no!

Consequently, we will make a new code of laws to rule by, and a new sort of lawyer as well to administer it. The present day lawyer is so steeped in capitalistic law books and isms that to wean him from them is proverbially as difficult as to learn old dogs new tricks, for such a lawyer would be continually giving briefs that were more or less capitalistic-maybe with a smattering of Socialistic logic, but in favor of their ideal ruling class.

So, from this, you see that a man whom no capitalistic laws have yet impregnated as being right laws will be required to fill all offices under Socialism. For this a common Socialist is more fitted than an educated capitalist lawyer. Revolution, you know, implies a com-

plete change. Sometimes the opposite of present usages are brought in vogue. The Socialist Labor Party believes in obeying the law as it is written to-day, but only until such time as the majority gives them the right to change it to conform to the system of Socialism.

The workingmen must first understand scientific Socialism in a revolutionary sense before inaugurating it, and not as or Social Democratic, "Socialist," party claims, that all you need is to get votes and into power, even by accepting

(Continued on page 6.)

THE MILL STRIKE

MEN OUT REPUDIATE LABOR FAKIR, JOHN M. FINLEY.

They Vote Down His Propositions and Compel Him To Resign the Presidency of the International Union-Employer's Bluff Fails to Weaken Strikers.

(Special Correspondence, Daily and Weekly People.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11 .- The Minneapolis mill employes are putting up a battle royal just now. As the strike, from the first, was a most just one, so it also appears to be a plucky one.

The situation throughout has been very much as it always is at such times. Some men, of course, deficient of backbone, have run back either to get their positions again or through special inducements offered by the firms; but the number is very small. A number of professional strike breakers and "respectable young men" of the middle class have been taken into the mills in closed carriages. There they have had to eat, drink and sleep.

A terrible bluster and show of run-

ning the mills at full blast has been put forth to weaken the ranks of the strikers; but to no avail. The firms have already spent thousands of dollars to break this strike but so far it has refused to be broken.

To show the hypocrisy of capital, this may serve as an illustration. The firms stated, when the strike started that their business would go to ruin if the loaders were to receive \$2 for eight hours. Then hey recruited university students and made a boast of paying them \$2.25 for six hours' work. They have already, spent a good deal more to break this strike than it would have taken to pay the demands of the 400 to 500 loaders

for the next ten years. It is not an immediate question of dollars and cents that is behind this strike as far as the firms are concerned. It is the unity of the men and their moral backbone that they want to break. They want them reduced to the condition of submissive slaves and then it will not take a year to make up this oss. As the anthracite coal barons have made up the deficit of the strike and an extra million more than the profit of the previous year during only six months' operation, so would the mill owners here lo if only the men would be tricked back.

During the last few days the daily papers have been full of accounts of the great speed at which the mills are running, the many men that were coming in, the many men that were going back, and most of all, how anxious the mill owners are that some of their good men who had been forced out by others should get their places back before they were all taken; and, mofeover how the ranks of the strikers are weakening and that they would probably vote to go back in a body before many a day.

The ground being thus prepared, Frilay afternoon, at the usual meeting of the strikers, J. M. Finley came up with a proposition to go back. Never in all the history of warfare was a general found in allegience with the enemy, more flatly turned down. He was hissed and hooted, and the words "Scab speech" were heard and "No, no, no!" shouted in answer to his propositions could be heard ringing in the hall.

A secret ballot was then taken on the proposition to go back and it was unnamimously in favor of "strike to the bitter end." The strikers then, on some one's proposition, filed from the hall, formed outside on Washington avenue, and marched to the mills and passed them, over 1,000 strong. It was an inspiring sight, these men without a "general," orderly and enthusiastic.

While the vote was going on in the hall the evening papers came from the press with glowing headlines that the strike was in all probability being declared off. As the procession passed the mills the crews at work all came to the windows, no doubt by order, so as to make the bluff stick that they have all kinds of men. It was, however, an agreeable surprise to men familiar with the faces of the old mill employes to see no one that they knew but instead only a congregation of young fellows, no doubt of the class that has forever been told by the servants of capitalism that they have all kinds of chances to rise in the world if they only seize the opportunities that present themselves. After having left the meeting, John

Finley at once resigned from the strike committee and temporarily from the presidency of the International Union until the board met last night and accepted his formal resignation. If you receive a sample copy of this

paper it is an invitation to subscribe Subscription price: 50 cents per year; endorsements from capitalist parties, such | 25 cents for six months. Address Weekas the Republicans and Democrats are ly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

ICS AND CLASSES CLEVELAND S. L. P. ISSUES ADDRESS TO THE WAGE WORKERS

worth reading elsewhere: "The Republican and Democratic par-

ties have inaugurated a campaign quarrel over the possibility of our country's prosperity. According to General Dick's open letter in the Cleveland Leader, of Sunday, Sept. 20, Tom Johnson has declared that 'the country stands at the verge of financial ruin.' Mark Hanna invokes the aid of his God to help him defeat the Democratic party to save the country from industrial and political "Both these millionaire politicians are

cognizant of the fact that without the working man's vote neither can carry the day for his party and become the forecaster of next year's political wind in the national campaign. They also know that during these days of 'unprecedented prosperity' the workingman's burden has not been to 'lay up something for a rainy day' but rather how to meet the high prices for food, clothing and shelter. The very suggestion of 'hard times'

will cause the workingman to shiver, for it is he and his family that actually suffer at such periods for the barest necessaries of life. This fact is obvious to capitalist politicians, hence the mutual predictions of calamity. They brutally play upon the want and the fear of want of an exploited and propertyless working class to 'production, the machines, concentrated in

Cleveland, Oct. 13.—The following | stampede it into their respective political | gigantic factories, mills, mines, railway leaslet is being circulated here. It is camps. Afterwards, when 'striker' and 'strike breaker' are pitted against one another in a battle for bread, for a chance to work, the government of the capitalist class, whether Republican or Democratic, majestically steps forward to uphold 'law and order,' to protect the 'freedom of contract,' the 'right to work' by aiding those that are willing to work the cheapest for the capitalist robbers.

"The Socialist Labor Party in its efforts to educate the working class to a realization of its class interests does not resort to calamity howling, as is generally supposed, but to the contrary its propoganda is based upon sound principles in economics and politics.

The complete revolution in industry and commerce, brought about by the progressive development of the instruments of labor, from the individually owned hand tools of a few generations ago to the gigantic and complicated machinery under corporate ownership of to-day has correspondingly wrought a complete change in the economic, political and social relations of the people of the present

"No longer is there economic equality of opportunity among men to become owners of the tools with which they work, as was the case when production systems, etc., owned by capitalists or ganized into corporations more or less monopolistic in nature. "These comprise but a small portion

of modern society and are correctly termed the capitalist class. A class, because they have a common interest and that is to protect their holdings industrially, commercially and politically. "The development of capitalism is

pressing on irresistably, but as yet not everything has been gobbled up by the trusts and corporations. Consequently there still exists a middle class, a portion of our population who carry on 'business' with a small capital wherever a chance may present itself, wherever a crumb of opportunity may have been overlooked by large capital, or which h may have as yet deemed insufficiently profitable to gather in. But every inch of indastrial and commercial ground held by the middle class is being gradually 'assimilated' by its more powerful competitor. "This, of course, is not going on with-

out a struggle. The one is fighting hard to maintain its position by denouncing trusts and corporations, by endeavoring to 'smash them' or to curtail their further development and operations, the other with its mighty force pressing onward; crushing with ease and relentless tranon the small scale prevailed. But to quility every feeble resistance. the contrary we find the modern tools of

(Continued on page 2.)

>>> Canadian Royal Commission's Labor Report €€€

The report of the Royal Commission, which was instructed to enquire into the lisputes between the coal and metalliferous mine owners and their employes, and also between the transportation companies and their employes, in the Province of British Columbia, was laid upon the table of the Dominion Parliament, on the 21st of August just past. As a contribution towards the shedding of additional light on the great question of Capital and Labor it is worthy of some consideration.

The members composing the commission were selected with a view to representing both the civil and religious elements of the Dominion, one being the Hon. Gordon Hunter, Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia, and the other the Rev. Elliot Rowe, of the City of Vancouver, both men of acknowledged eminence from the standpoint of capitalist opinion.

Royal and other commissions are now sidered necessary institutions in cap-Stalist countries, and they certainly do serve a useful purpose in modern society under capitalist rule. This particular commission with which it is the purpose of this present article to deal, will serve, under the searchlight of Socialist criticism, to reveal in bold relief some of the noted features of capitalism and trades unionism as they appear in modern

Our meaning will become more plain as the narrative proceeds; but before entering upon our task, we may remark that broadly speaking the purpose of such commissions are primarily to furnish means of sidetracking the labor movement; and, under cover of legal investigation to obtain information which will enable capitalist authorities to safeguard themselves and their class from any serious injury by the working class when led under the direction of trades union leaders.

The report of the commission, which of seventy-seven pages of closely printed matter, is a summary of 2,000 pages of evidence and observation. Running through the whole report is found a vein of pure Canadian patriotism which betrays a strong aversion to the internationality of labor organizations. The reader can readily gather that this is to e a potent cry in Canadian political life in the near future. Loyalty has ever been a profitable cry to capitalist parties and its virtue in this regard is not yet dead.

The chief outstanding feature however in this, as in all other reports of a like nature, is the exposure of the rottenness of capitalism on the one hand and union labor organizations on the other. No impartial reader who has studied the labor problem can come to any other ion than the impossibility of satisfactorily amending existing conditions while those elements retain power.

The evidence adduced in the report regarding the nature of the organization of "The United Brotherhood of Railway loves" and the oath administered to its members is fully set forth in the report. As the oath lays special emphasis on the duty of secrecy in the conduct of its members, it is of interest to note the fact that instead of such a method being a source of strength to the organization it proved the contrary. For it was here that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, against whom the strike was carried on, got in their fine work, and brought utter disaster to the efforts of the men.

ganizations and binding oaths in unions of the working class.

The following occurs in the oath of the U. B. R. E. "I do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) ----, that I will never reveal any of the secrets of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes." This savors, on the face of it, of lack of manhood and of duplicity, Can the workers hope to attain their ends by a secret coup de'etat; while the capitalist retains the reins of power? There is not much danger of such an event taking place.

Again, as has been demonstrated in this struggle, when secrecy is an element upon which the workers rely, and it being of value to the capitalist to purchase and of value to the corrupt abor leader to sell, means will always be found to accomplish the purchase and

In the present case an individual of the name of P--- as reported, was chosen by Estes, the chief of the order of the U. B. R. E. as organizer for Canada. He is mentioned as being a weak man, of doubtful record, in financial difficulties, and apparently in poor health. The detective of the Central Pacific Railway also had secured facts of a damaging character elsewhere regarding his con-

This was the oath-bound champion of the workers who was to lead the ranks of labor to victory against the C. P. R. and the following short sentence summarizes the conclusion of the struggle: "Under the influence of fear and the stress of having to provide for his family, he yielded to the pressure applied by the detective and entered into a contract with the C. P. R. to faithfully act as a member of their search service department."

This contract was duly signed and delivered at Nelson at the beginning of the year. For this wretched man who shortly afterwards died in the Winnipeg hospital, one can scarcely have feelings other than pity and contempt, but for the conduct of the C. P. R. in the matter words fail to express the baseness of the act. It so completely illustrates the soulless, mean and heartless manner in which such corporations secure the means of defeating the efforts of the workers; to secure even a morsel of justice at their

How long will the workers dwell in their false paradise, trusting to their pure and simple methods of secret oaths, boycotts and fruitless strikes? The whole structure of organization from its foundation is built on false premises and the results must naturally terminate in disaster.

The extent of this system of espionage is scarcely credible, so far reaching and perfect is it becoming; but it is an absolute necessity to capitalism at the present time.

It need scarcely be added that every communication of value to the company which came into the hands of the Canadian organizer was promptly turned over to the company for perusal, and with the assistance of P--- several others asso-ciated with the secret service of the company were duly enrolled as members of the U. B. R. E., and they in turn became actually engaged in the work of organizing those desiring to war with the company. So that the whole organizabecame honey-combed with secret agents of the company, and utter defeat resulted to the whole movement.

The letters of Estes to P- are to say the least, exceedingly amusing; there he lays down the methods to be pursued during the course of the organization of the workers on the road. His campaign, which was to start in the west, was to be one ever increasing triumphal march until he entered the main

road in his hand, which would accept | member nothing less than complete surrender of the company to the demands of the U.

All this was to be duly recorded in the journal of the Railway Employes, but it never passed the stage of a mental figment. When truth and honesty are sacrificed for the purpose of attaining an end, disaster will overtake the effort. Traitors and spies were abundant in the ranks of the U. B. R. E. as well as in the service of the company. Do the workers ever expect through such means to acquire their rights?

Another feature of the report shows the weakness in the ranks of the workers through the lack of solidarity. While the struggle was going on appeals were made to the different organizations of railway employes, such as the Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen, Conductors, Telegraphers and Maintenance-of-Way men, but no support was extended. This in itself demonstrates the futility of all efforts on the part of the workers under pure and simple leadership, lack of solidarity and class-consciousness underlies all their failures. It is stated that not only was there no support given, but open dis-

When confronted by an enemy it is seldom we find this spirit in the ranks of capital, and until those who lead the ranks of labor find common ground upon which to meet and defend the rights of the workers the struggle is useless.

The miners strike at Ladysmith and Union was largely of a sympathetic nature, and according to Carroll D. Wright and John Mitchell, such efforts can only result in failure. But leaving all such considerations aside, there is in the report a great deal of useful information regarding the "Western Federation of Miners," and their methods. As is pretty generally known the W. F. M., as also in some degree, the U. B. R. E., are of a quasi-Socialistic composition, and extracts from the "Miners' Magazine," are quoted at considerable length for the purpose of setting forth the dangerous nature of such organizations.

The formidable numbers composing those organizations, and the danger confronting the civil authorities both in the United States and Canada is pictured in alarming colors. The bold utterances of the "Magazine" on confiscation, organized political action, supreme power of the worker at the ballot boxes, etc., etc., considerably alarmed the minds of the members of the commission.

We cannot, however, refrain from just here quoting the wisdom of the editor of "The Toronto Globe" in calming their perturbed minds on this point, as it so truly and aptly performs the task.

After citing the cause of their alarm in view of the numbers of those organizations, and their outspoken boldness, the editor of the Globe counsels the commissioners to set aside their fears, as they were in reality groundless, and a misconception of the attitude of those organizations towards the utterances they make, or the resolutions they adopt. In speaking of such matters in their conventions, the editor states there is generally a member with a fad. He has a "bee in his bonnet," whose buzzing disturbs the whole meeting, and is so persistent that the only manner in which the trouble can be abated is to afford the member an opportunity to declare his purpose in the form of a resolution: which is generally set forth in its fireiest aspect with set teeth and awful determination of countenance, boding doom and destruction to the enemy. Conventions generally of the workers accept the situation, and vote complacently to have his resolution duly entered on the minutes and adopted, and then proceed offices in Montreal; with the imperative to business, securing harmony and the

Then is added the fact that such proceedings have taken place and such resolutions have been adopted in conventions of working men for many years, and "the sense of ownership is not in the least degree weakened in the readers or writers of such resolutions, or magazine articles. The right of property is based on a fundamental humor instinct, that can withstand the most persuasive logic, and the most savage declamation."

From the view of experience and historical facts the opinion of this editor has been verified with only the notable exception of those who adhere to the principles and procedure of the Socialist Labor Party. Individually, or in convention, the Socialist of this brand is a standing challenge to the observation that all organized workers come under the sway of this inconsistent folly, as asserted by this editor of The Globe. For this very reason the members of the S. L. P. have within their heads the faith that triumphs, and the hope that cheers, and, deep in their minds is the undying conviction that when the day of the freak, the crook and the capitalist is fulfilled, the principles that guides the S. L. P. men will remain to lead the toilers to victory.

The right of property will remain, but the laws that govern its possession are humanely administered, and like all mundane matters are subject to change and will change to more equitable and rightful ownership than the Mammon rule of capitalism dictates. The blessings of civilization will then be realized instead of the blank prospect of hapless servitude which the rule of capitalism has alone to offer the working class.

The sixth and final chapter of the report, which contains the "General Conclusions? of the Commissioners, is the most important portion of the whole deliverance; as it contains the essence of their judgment regarding labor and its organizations, as well as the attitude of the law toward such.

At the outset of this chapter the usual capitalist homily is repeated, which reduced to concrete form, means that if the organized working class and their friends, the capitalist employers, would mutually partake of an admixture compound of the necessary and approved proportions of conciliation, moderation, and arbitration, the malady, afflicting the economic body would speedily disappear.

This, as all students of economic matters know is an old song, but very soothing and none the worse for being sung over once again. But since there is in the economic field a large element of practically unorganized labor forces, who are ishmaelitish in nature and subject only to the dictation of an empty stomach, this prescription is of questionable potency, and so there has to be added for those thus situated another nostrum, highly flavored with freedom and justice, thusly, "It is one of the fundamental rights of a free people, that every man shall choose for bimself whether he shall belong or not to a union,-It is also clearly one of the fundamental rights of every employer, that he may employ any man he chooses subject, of course, to any laws that may be regulating the particular business.

Thus, on the one hand a conciliatory policy is advanced for organized labor; while, on the other, the fundamentals underlying the government of a free people are placed on the side of unorganized or free labor. The commissioners thus smile on every side, and advance words of comfort and cheer.

But there is one unnardonable offense of which workers may be guilty and this the commissioners take care to particularly emphasize. It is set forth in the But first a word regarding secret or- demand of the whole employes of the good will of the so-called revolutionary following approved capitalist phraseol-

ogy, "It is by showing employers, by experience, that it is to their advantage to deal with unions as such, and that unions will regard the interests of employers, as well as their own, remembering that the financial burdens and risks of the business fall upon the employers." And here, it may be remarked, lies the essential difference between the old style trade unionist and the revolutionary Socialist; the former realizes that he has a common interest with the employer in the successful conduct of business; the latter postulates on irreconcilable hostility and is ever compassing the embarrassment or ruin of the employer, all the while ignoring the fact that capital and labor are two blades of the shears; which to work well must be joined together by the bolt of mutual confidence. but if wrenched apart are both helpless and useless.

The doctrine then of revolutionary Socialism is the disturbing element which continually renders the bolt of mutual confidence defective, and this the working class must ever shun if the tool is to work smoothly and effectively for producing capitalist profit."

The illustration here drawn by the learned commissioners, is, in a manner, suitable to existing conditions, but the allusion to the bolt is specially apt. It is right here with the tool, as with the economic system, that difficulty arises. This bolt continually becomes defective, and so both blades of the shears either grind each other or become so loose as to be unworkable, and so most important shears now manufactured have a controlling bar and screw attached, which maintains perfect control of the bolt; so that it is immovable or can be set just to suit the operator of the shears This is the attachment which capitalism desires to place on the economic system, and the probability is that both the (legal) bar and the screw will be in evidence.

To the Socialist mind, however, a far different picture is conjured up; which more resembles the shears all of a piece and requiring no bolt; that cuts the fleece which yields warmth and comfort to the children of men. For labor produces the tool that produces; and there should be no bolt of confidence required while kindly nature supplies the rest.

There are several other suggestions made in the conclusions, and chief among them might be mentioned the incorporation of unions under the law, a matter which shall, in the near future be accomplished, and so the bolt of confidence can be controlled.

Foreign organizations and their officials are looked upon as institutions which should come under the ban of the law, and their officers, if found interfering with Canadian industries should be tried and if found guilty imprisoned.

But the last and final conclusion of all is the most important, and from the standpoint of the commissioners perfectly honest. It sounds like a death bed confession, which in a measure it much resembles: "At the same time we feel quite free to admit that while much can be accomplished by wise legislation, the labor problem, so-called, is incapable of final solution, and that it will be with us as long as human nature remains what it is, and present civilization endures."

Socialism alone emphatically denies this fatalistic doctrine; and raises the torch of hope to cheer the weary toiler. Must nature collapse when ceases capitalism's bainful rule? Ah, weary toilers believe it not! When such utterances as these are given by the advocates of a fast dying system, be of good cheer, for the day of your emancipation is at hand.

Workers, unite under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

London, Ont. exceeds the supply the landlords are 'in clover' and would take the shirt off your them a premium instead of levying taxes upon them. The same applies to all other necessaries of life that the worker buys; which are at the present time enormously high and the only thing that will bring them down is a 'glut in the market.' And when that time comes factories and workshops slacken down and then the price of labor power will

discussion of the other Democratic cam-

that the working class could not afford to travel even though railway rates were reduced to one cent per mile instead of

'Home Rule' for the cities of the State sounds nice but we had that in 1899 and yet the Democratic mayor of Cleveland, O., of that time sent to the Governor of the State for the militia to help Henry Everett win the street rail-

"The campaign issues of the Republican party may be bold and brutal, but those of the Democratic party are more detestable because the brutality is care-

"Having thus seen that the working



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ing also seen that because of the antagonistic class interests in society it is impossible for any one party to represent the interests of all the people; the party of the workingman must be a party that will represent the interest of no other class except the working class. Such a party we have in the Socialist Labor Party which has been organized and is controlled by wage-workers who have given careful thought and study to social and economic questions.

"We of the Socialist Labor Party maintain that to the producer belongs the product of his labor. But when the means of production are owned by a small class of nonproducers the worker is robbed of the greater portion of the wealth that he produces.

that con exist to-day are becoming unbearable for the working class.

There is but one logical method to improve these conditions. Human in-telligence and genius has improved and developed the instruments of labor to such an extent that with their aid all the necessaries and comforts of life can be produced in abundance for all with comparative case and shortness of time. But under the present system of private ownership an obvious blessing to humanity is turned into a curse.

"In order that the whole of society may enjoy the benefits of progress and civ ilization, private ownership must be abolished and social ownership instituted in its stead. The working class is the only class to whose interest it is to bring about this change.

"Therefore we say to you workingmen of Ohio, if you wish to vote right, if you wish to vote for yourselves and your families, you must vote for your class and the party of your class is the Socialist Labor Party.

"But take heed lest you may be misled at the very moment you decide to vote for the abolition of capitalism. It is not mere words and phrases that make for principles; but deeds and acts based upon an uncompromising struggle can battle with success. Not the mere adoption of the name of socialism makes a party the just claimant to that title. Scan your ballot carefully and place your political seal at the head of the Socialist Labor STATE TICKET.

Governor, JOHN D GOERKE, Lieutenant-Governor, DAVID F. CRONIN. Auditor of State

WM. GARRITY. Treasurer of State, JOHN H. T. JUERGENS. Attorney General, OTTO STEINHOFF, Judge of Supreme Court, FRANCIS HENRY. Member Board of Public Works, ISRAEL HAUSER, missioner of Public Schools,

FRANK F. YOUNG.

COUNTY TICKET.

County Recorder, P. C. CHRISTIANSEN. County Treasurer. JOHN HEIDENREICH. County Commissioner, FRED BROWN. Common Pleas Judge HARRY BRADBURT. State Senators, PAUL DINGER, JOHN KIRCHER. JAMES MATTHEWS. RICHARD KOEPPEL. State Representatives, JOE REIMAN, ED. HAUSER. G. GEHRMANN, W. A. ZILLMER, JOHN HANZELY, ROBERT ZILLMER. CHAS. FRANK, HERMANN STIEG, HERMAN SHERBARTH,

Schenectady, N. Y., Ticket. Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 19 .- At the various conventions of the Socialist Labor Party the following nominations were made: For instices of the Supreme Court, John E. Wallace, of Schenectady, and Arthur Playford, of Amsterdam; member of Assembly, Charles B. Gyatt; County Clerk, James T. Noonan; County Treasurer, Charles Houck; Coroner, Christian Sidmyre; Mayor, John J. Hanlon; City Treasurer, August Michels; Comptroller, Julius Timmoy; City Judge, Everett L. Lake; Police Justice, Max Stern; Assessor, Oscar Heider; Alderman, First Ward, Henry Kruse and Joseph S. Weinberg; Third Ward, Matthew Molloy; Fourth Ward, Peter Anderson; Sixth Ward, Patrick Coyne; Seventh Ward, Anthony Wagner; Eighth Ward, Henry Eisenach; Ninth Ward,

JAMES RUGG.

Workingmen's Mutual Sick and Benevo lent Society meets overy first and third Wednesday at 501 East Eighty-second street

Edward Schreck, and Tenth Ward, Chas.

(Continued from page 1.)

"But by far the vast majority of the people comprise the working class. Stripped of every opportunity and means to employ himself, the wage-worker bees an article of sale on the Labor Market. He sells himself by selling his labor-power to those who own the means uction and distribution. As the price of every other merchandise is reg-ulated by supply and demand, so also is the price of labor-power the only thing the wage-worker has to sell.

"Labor saving machinery increases the supply of labor by making workingmen superfluous. It enables the capitalist to women and children who can ad at a lower price. A reserve army of unemployed creates a fierce competi-tion for jobs and the result is that the price of labor-power, the laborers wage, is not determined by the amount of ilth he creates for the capitalist who hires him but by the amount the laborer

"It need not be emphasized that all the ng class can get under the present system is a bare living. Hence all that we produce over and above our bare living goes to the employing class large or small in the form of profits, dividends, interest and whatever other name they might give to their stealings to make it appear respectable.
"Identity of interests between employ-

ers and employes is consequently an impossibility. They are engaged in a retless struggle for the possession of the

wealth created by the working class, which rightly belongs to them, but is approprjated and claimed by the capitalist class because they own the implements

of production. The working class is in no wise interested in the struggle between the large and the small exploiters because both uphold this system of legalized plunder both are striving to perpetuate it in their own respective ways. Both are on our backs struggling as to who shall remain

master of the field. "Having thus briefly outlined existing conditions and the various class interests dominating modern society, it should be easy to comprehend that political parties are the crystalized expressions of material class interests.

"The Republican party invariably points with pride to the past achievements' of its activity. It claims the credit, and that with an element of justice, of having nurtured the American 'infant industries' until they have become giants of their kind capable of bidding defiance to the competition of the world. "It has fostered and politically aided

the development of American industry, and at the present time is unquestionably the political representative of trusts and monopolies. And as such it is the party of the capitalist class. In order to make a small portion of the people millionaires it has made wage slaves of those whose labor created the wealth which the former possess. Abundance and luxury on one hand, poverty on the

"The working class is economically dependent upon the few for an existence;

it is a question of a job or no bread. The Republican party now boldly steps forward and declares to workingmen that, in order to live they must have work and that he who gives them work is their benefactor, and consequently it is to their interest to vote for the interest of the

"This is cold capitalist logic from which under the present system there is no escape and the Republican party makes no attempt to offer any. It pronounces present conditions the best obtainable and it admonishes the workingmen to vote for a continuation of the same, to keep 'hands off.'

"But what then becomes of independence, liberty and all the cherished ideals of the American freeman? They are all irony and mockery against which every man conscidus of his own interest must

"The Democratic party of Ohio denounces trusts and corporations. It graphically describes their greed and denounces them as the destroyers of all American liberty, and yet it upholds the same theory, that the interests of employer and employe are identical.

"If that be true then the Democratic party defeats itself, for it is obvious that the majority of workingmen employed today receive their pay not from small capitalists, but from corporations and trusts-If then the working class were to take the Democratic party by its word and vote according to the identity of interest theory the Republican party may be declared as elected without waiting to count the votes.

"This inconsistency arises from the "This inconsistency arises from the House rent is not regulated by the fact that the Democratic party is the po-

litical party of the middle class, which is by supply and demand. If the demand not opposed to the system of labor exploitation, but opposed to the result of it; not as it effects the wage-worker but as it effects the little labor skinner.

"They are agreed with the big capitalist that it is just and right to rob the working class out of the greater portion of its product, but they want a more equitable division of the plunder.

"Notice how their campaign issues this fall are going to help the workingman. 'Equalization of taxation.' 'Place the burden of taxation upon corporations and not upon the owners of little property who are least able to bear it."

"Fact of the matter is that taxation affects the working class about as much as water does a duck's back. With rare exceptions the working class owns no taxable property. Wages is our only income. Is the amount of our wages determined by the amount of taxes the boss pays? Certainly not; if work is scarce then the connetition for jobs will cause workingmen to offer their services at a lower price, and the capitalist will take advantage of that opportunity and hire his 'hands' at the lowest possible wage, no matter how much taxes he pays.

"'Every man who pays rent pays the taxes on that property.' Let us see. In every town or city in Ohio house rent has gone up to an alarming extent. Is it because taxes have gone up, or is it because of the fact that during these days of prosperity people have flocked to the industrial centers and thereby created a great demand for housing? The question answers itself.

back even though the government paid tumble as fast, if not faster, than the price of the necessaries of life.

"No, the workingman is not a taxpaver; he is a wage-slave and he who can get more than his 'keep' is indeed lucky. "Space forbids to enter into detailed

paign issues, but it may be mentioned two, as Tom Johnson promises to do.

way strike.

fully hidden behind words and demagogy

man's interests are not represented in either of these two parties, it becomes evident that he needs a party to represent his class interests in politics. Hav-

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

--- By AUGUST BEBEL -

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT -Continued.

the absorption by the large landlords of the small holdings in land frequently proceeds in "alarming manner." For instance, in the judicial district of Aflenz, community of St. Ilgen, an Alpine bill of over 5,000 yokes, with pasture ground for 300 heads of cattle, and a contiguous sant estate of 700 yokes, was all converted into a hunting ground. peasant estate of 700 yokes, was all converted in the community of The same thing happened with Hoellaep, located in the community of Seewiesen, which had pasture land for 200 neads of cattle judicial district of Affenz, 47 other pieces of land, holding 840 heads of judicial district of Affenz, 47 other pieces of land, holding grounds. esttle, were gradually absorbed and turned into hunting grounds. Similar doings are reported from all parts of the Alps. In Steiermark, a number of peasants find it more profitable to sell the hay to the lordly hunters as feed for the game in winter, than give it to their own In the neighborhood of Muerzzuschlag, some peasants no longer keep cattle, but sell all the feed for the support of the game.

In the judicial district of Schwarz, 7, and in the judicial district of Zell, 16 Alpine hills, formerly used for pasture, were "cashiered" by new landlords and converted into hunting grounds. The whole region of the Karwendel mountain has been closed to cattle. It is generally the high nobility of Austria and Germany, together with rich bourgeois upstarts, who bought up Alpine stretches of land of 70,000 and more at a clip and had them arranged for hunting parks. whole villages, hundreds upon hundreds of holdings are thus wip of existence; the inhabitants are crowded off; and in the place of nan beings, together with cattle meet for their sustenance, roes, decr and chamois put in their appearance. Oddest of all, more than one of the men, who thus lay whole provinces waste, is seen rising in the parents and declaiming on the "distress of landed property," and abuses his power to secure the protection of Government in the shape of duties on corn, wood and meat, and premiums on brandy and sugar,all at the expense of the propertyless masses.

According to the census of the eighties, there were 8,547,285 farms in France; 2,993,450 farm owners had an average annual income of 300 france, the aggregate income of these being 22.5 per cent. of the total irms; 1:095,850 farm owners had an average annual ine of 1,730 francs, the aggregate income of these being 47 per cent. of the total income from farms: 65,525 large landlerds, owning 109,285 farms, drew 25.4 per cent. of the total agricultural revenues:-their ssions embraced more than one-half of the agricultural lands of

Large agricultural property is becoming the standard in all countries of civilization, and, in virtue of its political influence, it sways legislation without regard to the welfare of the commonwealth. Nevertheess, the tenure of agricultural land and its cultivation is of high im ce to social development. Upon land and its productivity depends first of all the population and its subsistence. Land can not be multiplied at will, hence the question is of all the greater magnitude to everyone how the land is cultivated and exploited. Germany, whose lation increases yearly by from 5,600,000 heads, needs a large ly of breadstuffs and meat, if the prices of the principal necessaries

of life shall remain within the reach of the people At this point an important antagonism arises between the industrial and the agricultural population. The industrial population, being indent of agriculture, has a vital interest in cheap food: the degree in which they are to thrive both as men and as workers depends upon that. Every rise in the price of food leads, either to further adulterations, or to a decline of exports, and thereby of wages as a consequence reased difficulties of competition. The question is otherwise with the cultivator of the soil. As in the instance of the industrial producer, the farmer is bent upon making the largest gains possible out of his trade, whatever line that may be in. If the importation of corn and meat reduces the high prices for these articles and thereby lowers his profits, then he gives up raising corn and devotes his soil to some other oduct that may bring larger returns: he cultivates sugar-beet for the duction of sugar, potatoes and grain for distilleries, instead of wheat and rye for bread. He devotes the most fertile tracts to tobacco instead of vegetables. In the same way, thousands of hectares are used as horse ures because horses for soldiers and other purposes of war fetch good prices. On the other hand, extensive forests, that can be made fertile, are kept at present for the enjoyment of the hunting lords, and this often happens in neighborhoods where the dismantling of a few hectares of woodland and their conversion to agricultural purposes could be undertaken without thereby injuriously affecting the humidity of the

Upon this particular point, forestry to-day denies the influence of woodlands upon moisture. Woods should be allowed in large masses only at such places where the nature of the soil permits no other form where the purpose is to furnish mountain regions with a profitable vegetation, or with a check to the rapid running down of water in order to prevent freshets and the washing away of the land. From this point of view, thousands of square kilometers of fertile land could be reclaimed in Germany for agriculture. But such an alteration runs counter as well to the interests of the hierarchy of office-holders--as to the private and hunting interests of the large landlords, who are not inclined to forfeit their hunting grounds and pleas-

To what extent the process of rendering "hands" superfluous is prong in agriculture and in the industries therewith connected has been shown in the palpable depopulation of the rural districts of Germany. It may, furthermore, be specified that in the period between and 1890, the decrease of the rural population in 74 districts east of the Elbe was above 2 per cent.; in 44 of these 74 districts it was even shove 3 per cent. In western Prussia, a decrease was established of cent. in 16 districts, in two of which the decrease exceeded 3 per cent. Especially high was the percentage of decrease in those neighborhoods where large landlords figure as special dispensations of Provice. In Wurtemberg, during the period between 1839 and 1885, the population of 22 peasant districts declined from 29,907 heads to 19,213,—not less than 35.7 per cent. In East and West Prignitz, the rural elation declined during the period of 1868-1885 from 100,000 heads to 85,000,—15 per cent.

The decrease of the rural working population is marked also in England where, as well known, latifundia property reigns supreme. The progression in the decrease of agricultural workers was there as

Sexes. Males Fernales		1871. 1,328,151 186,450	Decrease. 505,501 108,127
Total	2,210,449	1,514,601	698,628

se then the decrease has proceeded further. According to Dr. B. J. Brock, in the year 1885 there was the following yield per acre in

Countries.	Wheat.	Barley
Great Britain	35.2	37.8
Germany		23.6
France	16.0	19.5
Austria		16.8
Hungary		16.0

The difference in productivity between Great Britain and the other countries is, we see, considerable, and it is attained through a more extensive operation of the soil. In Hungary also the number of persons engaged in agriculture has decreased considerably:-

1870	 14
1880	 77

a decrease of 748,457, or more than 17 per cent. in ten years. The agricultural lands passed into the hands of large magnates and capitalists, who employed machines instead of human workers, and thus rendered the fatter "superfluous." These phenomena manifest themselves everywhere in agriculture,-just as in large industrial production. The productivity of labor increases, and in the same measure a portion of the working class is promoted to the sidewalk.

As a matter of course, this process has its evil consequences for woman also. Her prospects of being a proprietor and housewife decline, and the prospects jucrease of her becoming a servant, a cheap hand for the large landlord. As a sexual being she is more exposed even than in the city to the illicit wishes and cravings of the master or his lieutenants. More so than in industry, on the land proprietary rights in the labor-power frequently expand to proprietary rights over the whole person. Thus, in the very midst of "Christian" Europe a quasi Turkish harem system has developed. In the country, woman is isolated to a higher degree than in the city. The magistrate or a close friend of his is her employer: newspapers and a public opinion, to which she otherwise might look for protection, there are none: furthermore, male labor itself is generally in a disgraceful state of dependence. But "the heavens are away up, and the Tsar is away off."

The census of occupation of 1882 established that, out of 5,273,344 farms, only 391,746, or 71/2 per cent., employ machinery. Out of the 24,909 large farms, however, containing over 100 hectares of land, machinery was in use on 20,558, or 821/4 per cent. Naturally, it is the larger farms only that can utilize machinery. The application of machinery on a large surface, all of one product, engages labor only a comparatively short time, the number of male and female hands, absolutely needed on the place and for tending the cattle, is reduced, and after the field work is done, the day laborers are discharged. Thus with us, just as in England and in a still higher degree in (2) United States, a rural proletariat of grave aspect springs up. If, in view of the shortness of the senson, these workingmen demand correspondingly high wages when they are needed, their impudence is denounced; if, upon their discharge, they roam about in hunger and idleness, they are called vagabonds, are abused, and not infrequently dogs are set upon them to chase them from the yards as "tramps," unwilling to work, and they are handed over to the constabulary for the workhouse. A pretty social

Capitalist exploitation of agriculture leads in all directions to capitalist conditions. One set of our farmers, for instance, has for years made enormous profits out of beet-root and the production of sugar therewith connected. Our system of taxation favored the exportation of sugar, and it was so framed that the tax on beets yielded but an infinitesimal revenue to the treasury of the Empire, the premium on the exportation of sugar being large enough to almost swallow the tax.

The rebate allowed the sugar manufacturers per double quintal was actually higher than the tax paid by them on beets; and this premium enabled them to sell large quantities of sugar at the expense of the domestic tax-payers, and to extend ever more the cultivation of the sugarbeet. The profit that accrued from this system of taxation to about 400 sugar factories was estimated at over 30 million marks for 1889-1890: on an average 78,000 marks per factory. Several hundreds of thousands of hectares of land previously devoted to raising grain, were turned into beet-root fields; factories upon factories were started, and are still being started; the inevitable consequence is an eventual crash. The large returns yielded by the beet-root cultivation affected favorably the price of land. It rose. The result was the buying up of the small farms, whose owners, seduced by the high prices, allowed themselves to be inveigled into selling. While the land was thus being used for industrial speculation, the raising of potatoes and grain was being confined to marrower fields, hence the increasing need of importation of food from abroad. The demand exceeds the supply. Thereupon, the large supply of foreign farm products and their cheaper transportation from Russia, the Danubian Principalities, North and South America, India, etc., finally leads to prices on which the domestic farmersweighed down with mortgages and taxes, and hampered by the smallness of their farms, and their often faultily organized and deficiently conducted farming-can no longer exist. High duties are then placed upon importations; but these duties accrue only to the large farmer; the small fellow profits little by them, or none at all; and they become heavy burdens to the non-agricultural population. The actinge of the few becomes the injury of the many; small farming introgresses; for it there is no balm in Gilead. That the condition of the small peasants in the tariff areas of Germany has been steadily deteriorating, will be generally admitted. The advantages to the large farmer from high duties, prohibitions of importations and measures of exclusion enable him all the more easily to buy out the small holder. The large number of those who do not produce in meat and bread what they consume themselves-and a glance at the statistics of occupation and division of the soil shows that these are by far the larger majority of the farmers—even suffers a direct injury from the increased prices resulting upon higher tariffs and indirect taxes. An unfavorable crop, that lowers still more the returns from the farm, not only aggravates the pressure, but also increases the number of the agriculturists who are compelled to become purchasers of farm products themselves. Tariffs and indirect taxes can not improve the economic condition of the majority of the farmers: he who has little or nothing to sell, what, to him, does the tariff boot, be it never so high! The incumbrance of the small farmer and his final ruin are thereby promoted rather than checked.

For Baden-overwhelmingly a State of small farms-the increase of e indebtedness during the period of 1884-1894 is estimated 140 to 150 million marks. The mortgage indebtedness of the Bern peasants aggregated in round figures 200 million francs in 1860; in 1890 it aggregated 500 million francs. According to a report of the Bohemian representative Gustave Eim, made to his constituents in 1893, the indebtedness that weighed upon the farms of Bohemia stood as follows:-

> 18893,105,587,363 guilders

We see that inside of that period the burden of indebtedness increased 14.13 per cent.—that of small holdings 13.29 per cent., while that of the large holdings increased only 3.77 per cent. The bulk of the increased indebtedness fell to the share of middle class property.

How the cultivator of the soil operates his farm is-under the aegis of St. Private Property-his own business. His private interest decides. What cares he about the commonwealth and its well-being? He has to look out for himself: so, then, stand aside! Does not the industrialist proceed on that plan? He produces obscene pictures, turns out immoral books, sets up factories for adulterating food. These and many other occupations are harmful to society: they undermine morality and incite corruption. What does that matter! It brings in money, even more money than moral pictures, scientific books, and honest dealing in unadulterated food. The industrialist, greedy after profits, needs to coffcern himself only about escaping the too sharp eye of the police; he can quietly pursue his shameful trade, assured that the money he will thereby rake in will earn for him the envy and esteem of society.

The Mammon character of our age is best typified by the Exchange and its doings. Land and industrial products; means of transportation; meteorologic and political conditions; scarcity and abundance; mass-misery and accidents; public debts, inventions and discoveries; the sickness and death of influential persons; war and rumors of war, often started for the express purpose; -all this and much more is made objects of speculation, for exploitation and mutual cheating. The matadors of capital attain decided influence upon society, and, favored by the powerful means at their disposal and their connections, they enormous fortunes. Cabinet ministers and whole Governments become puppets in their hands, compelled to act according as matadors of the Exchange pull the wires behind the scenes. Not the State has the Exchange, but the Exchange has the State in its power. Will he, nill he, a Minister is often forced to water the upas tree, which he might prefer to tear up by the roots, but that he now must aid in

All these facts, that, seeing the evils gain by the day in magnitude, daily force themselves with increasing importunity upon the consideration of everyone, demand speedy and radical help. But modern society stands bewildered before all these phenomena, just as certain animals are said to stand before a mountain;16 it turns like a horse in the treadmill, constantly in a circle,-lost, helpless, the picture of distress and stupidity. Those who would bring help are yet too weak; those who should bring help still lack the necessary understanding; those who could bring help will not, they rely upon force, at best, they think with Madame Pompadour "apres nous le deluge" (after us the deluge). But how if the deluge were to come before their departure from life?

The flood rises and is washing out the foundations upon which our State and Social structure rests. All feel that the ground shakes and, that only the strongest props could now stead. But these demand great sacrifices on the part of the ruling classes. There is the rub. Every proposition injurious to the material interests of the ruling classes, and that threatens their privileged position, is bitterly opposed and branded as a scheme looking to the overthrow of the modern political and social order. Neither is the sick world to be cured without any danger to the privileges and immunities of the ruling classes, or without their final abolition by the abolition of the classes themselves.

"The struggle for the emancipation of the working class is no struggle for privileges, but a struggle for equal rights and equal duties; it is a struggle for the abolition of all privileges"-thus runs the programme of the Socialist Movement. It follows that half-measures and small concessions are fruitless.

Until now, the ruling classes regard their privileged position as quite natural and normal, as to the justice of which no doubt may be entertained. It is a matter of course, therefore, that they should object and resolutely oppose every attempt to shake their prerogatives. Even propositions and laws, that affect neither the fundamental principles of the existing social order nor the privileged position of the ruling classes, throw them into great commotion the moment their purses are or might be touched. Mountains of paper are filled in the parliaments full of speeches and printed matter, until the heaving mountains bring forth a ridiculous mouse. The simplest and most obvious questions regarding the protection of Labor are met by them with such a resistance as though the existence of society hinged on such concessions. After endless struggles a few concessions are finally wrung from them, and then they act as if they had sacrificed a large part of their fortunes. The same stubborn resistance do they display if the point is the formal recognition of the equality of the oppressed classes, to allow these, for instance, to have an equal voice with them in wage and other labor agree-

This resistance to the simplest matters and the most obvious demanda confirms the old principle founded in experience, that no ruling class can be convinced by reasoning, until the force of circumstances drives them to sense and to submission. This force of circumstances lies in the development of society, and in the increasing intelligence awakened by this very development among the oppressed. The class-antagonismthe sketch of our social conditions has pointed them out-grow more pronounced, visible and sensible. Along therewith increases the understanding of the untenableness of the existing order among the oppressed and exploited classes; their indignation mounts higher, and, as a result thereof, also the imperious demand for a change and for improved conditions. By penetrating ever wider circles, such understanding of the situation finally conquers the vast majority of society, most directly interested in the change. In the same measure, however, as the popular understanding increases regarding the untenableness of the existing order and the necessity of its radical change, the power of resistance decreases on the part of the ruling classes, whose power rests upon ignorance and lack of intelligence on the part of the oppressed and exploited. This cross effect is evident; hence, everything that promotes it must be welcome. The progress made by large capitalization, on one side, is amply compensated, on the other, by the increasing perception by the proletariat of the contradiction in which the social order stands with the well-being of the enormous majority. The dissolution and abolition of the social antagonisms may cost extraordinary pains, sacrifices and efforts, it may depend upon factors that lie beyond the influence of the individual, or even of a class. Nevertheless, the solution is reached the moment these antagonisms have reached their acme,-a point towards which they

The measures to be adopted at the various phases of development depend upon the then conditions. It is impossible to foretell what measurcs may become necessary under given circumstances. No Government, no Minister, be he ever so powerful, can foresee what circumstances may require in the next few years. All the less is it possible to foretell measures, that will be influenced by circumstance, which elude all accurate calculation. The question of "measures" is a question of tactics in battle. These depend upon the enemy and upon the means at his disposal, and at mine. A measure that would be excellent to-day, may be harmful to-morrow, the circumstances that yesterday justified its application having changed to-day. With the goal in view, the means to attain it by depend upon time and tide; imperative is but the seizing of the most effective and thorough going ones that time and tide may allow. In forecasting the future, hypotheses alone are available: things must be supposed to exist that have not yet set in.

Accordingly, we suppose the arrival of a day when all the evils described will have reached such maturity that they will have become oppressingly sensible to the feeling as to the sight of the vast majority, to the extent of being no longer bearable; whereupon a general irresistible desire for a radical change will seize society, and then the quickest will be regarded the most effective remedy.

All social evils, without exception, have their source in that social order of things, which, as has been shown, rests upon capitalism, upon the capitalist system of production. Under this system, the capitalist class is the possessor of all instruments of labor-land, mines, quarries, raw material, tools, machines, means of transportation and communication-and it exploits and oppresses the vast majority of the people. The result of such abuses is an increased precariousness of livelihood, increased misery, oppression and degradation of the exploited classes. It is, consequently, necessary to convert this capitalist property into social property by means of a general expropriation. Production for sale must be converted into socialist production, conducted for and by Society. Production on a large scale, and the increasing fertility of social labor,-until now a source of misery and of oppression for the exploited classes-must be turned into a source of highest well-being and of full and hermonious culture.

CHAPTER VIL

THE SOCIALIZATION OF SOCIETY.

The soon as possible general expropriation of all the means of production furnishes society with a new foundation. The conditions of life and labor-in manufacture, agriculture, transportation and communication, education, marriage, science, art and intercourse-are radically changed for both sexes. Human existence acquires a new sense. The present political organization gradually loses ground: the State vanishes: in a measure it abolishes itself.

It was shown in the first part of this book why the State arose. It arises, as the product of a social growth, from a primitive form of society, that rested on communism and that dissolved in the measure that private property developed. With the rise of private property, antagonistic interests take shape within society; in the course of its development these antagonisms lead to rank and class contrasts, and these, in turn, grow into enmities between the several groups of interests, and finally into rank and class struggles, that threaten the existence of the new social order. In order to keep down these rank and class struggles, and to protect the property-holders, an organization is requisite that parries the assaults on property, and that pronounces 'legal and sacred" the property obtained under certain forms. This organization and power, that guards and upholds property, is the State. Through the enactment of laws it secures the owner in his ownership, and it steps as judge and avenger before him who assails the established order. By reason of its innermost being, the interest of a ruling prop-

erty class, and of the Government therewith connected, is ever conservative. The organization of the State changes only when the interest of property so demands. The State is, accordingly, the inevitably necessary organization of a social order that rests upon class rule. The moment class antagonisms fall through the abolition of private property, the State loses both the necessity and the possibility for its existence. With the removal of the conditions for rulership, the State gradually ceases to be, the same as creeds wane when the belief ceases in supernatural beings, or in transcendental powers gifted with reason. Words must have sense; if they lose that they cease to convey

"Yes," interjects at this point a capitalist-minded reader, "that is all very well, but by what 'legal principle' can society justify such a change?" The legal principle is the same that ever prevailed, whenever it was the question of changes and reforms, -public policy. Not the State, but society is the source of right; the State is but the committee of Society, authorized to administer and dispense right. Hitherto, "Society" has been a small minority; yet it acted in the name of the whole community (the people) by pronouncing itself "Society," much as Louis XIV, pronounced himself the "State,"—"L'etat c'est moi" (I When our newspapers announce: "The season begins; am the State). society is returning to the city," or "The season has closed; society is rushing to the country," they never mean the people, but only the upper ten thousand, who constitute "Society" as they constitute the "State." The masses are "plebs," "vile multitude," "canaille," "people." In keeping therewith, all that the State has done in the name of Society for the "public weal" has always been to the advantage and profit of the ruling class. It is in its interests that laws are framed, "Salus reipublicae suprema lex esto" (Let the public weal be the supreme law) is a well known legal principle of Old Rome. But who constituted the Roman Commonwealth? Did it consist of the subjugated peoples, the millions of slaves? No. A disproportionately small number of Roman citizens, foremest among these the Roman nobility, all of whom were supported by the subject class.

When, in the Middle Ages, noblemen and Princes stole the common property, they did so "according to law," in the "interest of the public weal," and how drastically the common property and that of the helpless peasants was treated on the occasion we have sufficiently explained. The agrarian history of the last fifteen centuries is a narration of uninterrupted robbery perpetrated upon common and peasant property by the nobility and the Church in all the leading countries of Europe. When the French Revolution expropriated the estates of the nobility and the Church, it did so "in the name of the public weal"; and a large part of the seven million of landed estates, that are to-day the prop of modern bourgeois France, owe their existence to this expropriation. "In the name of the public weal," Spain more than once embargoed Church property, and Italy wholly confiscated the same,-both with the plaudits of the zealous defenders of "sacred property." The English nobility has for centuries been robbing the Irish and English people of their property, and, curing the period of 1804-1832 made itself a present of not less than 3,511,710 acres of commons "in the interest of the public welfare." When during the great North American war for the emancipation of the negro, millions of slaves, the regular property of their masters, were declared free without indemnity to the latter, the thing was done "in the name of the public weal." Our whole capitalist development is an uninterrupted process of expropriation and confiseation, at which the manufacturer expropriates the workingman, the large landlord expropriates the peasant, the large merchant expropriates the small dealer, and finally one capitalist expropriates another, i. c., the larger expropriates and absorbs the smaller. To hear our bourgeoisic, all that happens in the interest of the "public weal," for the "good of society." The Napoleonites "saved Society" on the 18th Bru-maire and 2d of December, and "Society" congratulated them. If hereafter Society shall save itself by resuming possession of the property that itself has produced, it will enact the most notable historic eventit is not seeking to oppress some in the interest of others, but to afford to all the prerequisite for equality of existence, to make possible to each an existence worthy of human beings. It will be morally the cleanest and most stupendous measure that human society has ever

In what manner this gigantic process of social expropriation will be achieved, and under what modelity, cludes all surmise. Who can tell how general conditions will then be, and what the demands of public interest will be.

In his fourth social letter to v. Kirchmann, entitled "Capital," Rodbertus says: "The dissolution of all capitalist property in land is no chimera; on the contrary, it is easily conceivable in national economy. It would, moreover, be the most radical aid to society, that, as might be put in a few words, is suffering of rent-rising-rent of land and capital. Hence the measure would be the only manner of abolishing property in land and capital, a measure that would not even for a moment interrupt the commerce and progress of the nation." What say our agrarians to

this opinion of their former political co-religionist? In the contemplation of how matters will probably shape themselves along the principal lines of human activity, upon such a measure of general expropriation, there can be no question of establishing hard and fast lines, or rigid institutions. No one is able to forecast the detailed molds in which future generations may cast their social organizations, and how they will satisfy their wants. In Society as in Nature, everything is in constant flux and reflux; one thing rises, another wanes; what is old and sered is replaced with new and living forms. Inventions, discoveries and improvements, numerous and various, the bearing and significance of which often none can tell, are made from day to day, come into operation, and, each in its own way, they revolutionize and

transform human life and all society. We can, accordingly, be concerned only with general principles, that flow inevitably from the preceding expose, and whose enforcement may be supervised, up to a certain point. If even hitherto society has been no actomatic entity, leadable and guidable by an individual, much as appearances often pointed the other way; if even hitherto those who imagined they pushed were themselves pushed; if even hitherto society was an organism, that developed according to certain inherent laws:if that was hitherto the case, in the future all guiding and leading after individual caprice is all the more out of question. Society will have discovered the secret of its own being, it will have discovered the laws of its own progress, and it will apply these consciously towards its own further development.

So soon as society is in possession of all the means of production, the duty to work, on the part of all able to work, without distinction of sex, becomes the organic law of socialized society. Without work society can not exist. Hence, society has the right to demand that all. who wish to satisfy their wants, shall exert themselves, according to their physical and mental faculties, in the production of the requisite wealth. The silly claim that the Socialist does not wish to work, that he seeks to abolish work, is a matchless absurdity, which fits our adversaries alone. Non-workers, idlers, exist in capitalist society only. Socialism agrees with the Bible that "He who will not work, neither shall be eat." But work shall not be mere activity; it shall be useful, productive activity. The new social system will demand that each and all pursue some industrial, agricultural or other useful occupation, whereby to furnish a certain amount of work towards the satisfaction of existing wants. Without work no pleasure, no pleasure without work. All being obliged to work, all have an equal interest in seeing the

following three conditions of work in force:-First, that work shall be moderate, and shall overtax none:

Second, that work shall be as agreeable and varied as possible; Third, that work shall be as productive as possible, seeing that both

the hours of work and fruition hinge upon that. These three conditions hinge, in turn, upon the nature and the number

of the productive powers that are available, and also upon the aspirations of society. But Socialist society does not come into existence for the purpose of living in proletarian style; it comes into existence in order to abolish the proletarian style of life of the large majority of humanity. It seeks to afford to each and all the fullest possible measure of the amenities of life. The question that does rise is, How high will the aspirations of society mount:

To be Continued.

The publication of "Woman Under Socialism" began on Sunday, May 24, in The Sunday People, and in The Weekly People of May 30. It will appear in serial form in The Sunday and Weekly until completed, when it will be published in book form.

25 A German idiom, expressive of dumb bewilderment, uses the simile: "Like oxen before a mountain."—THE TRANSLATOR.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

is 1892......21,157 In 1900......34,191 IN 1902......53,617

PRICES AND WAGES.

Carroll D. Wright's contention that the cost of living and wages kept pace during the past few years of "prosperity" and that in times of depression prices fall earlier and more rapidly than wages does not appear to be borne out by facts.

Wright, in support of his contention, claims that the current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent., is wide of the mark. He says it is nearer 15 or 17 per cent. From which it is inferred that labor has "enjoyed" a like increase in wages.

But here comes "Bradstreets" for October 10, and in an article entitled "Staple Prices Swing Upward," leaves the Wright contention, together with the figures alleged to prove it, badly shattered.

It is well-known that this country is sow entering upon a period of industrial depression, and that, as a consequence, wages in the steel, iron and railroad industries, have suffered a sharp decline, and yet, in contradistinction to Wright's laim, PRICES KEEP ON GOING UP. nd not down in anticipation of the wage reduction, being in the last analysis 38 PER CENT. HIGHER than they were in 1896, the year beginning "the period f prosperity."

But let "Bradstreets" tell the tale. Says "Bradstreets":

"Taking the totals of the cost per pound of 100 staples as an approximate lex number, the figures obtained are \$9.0083, a gain of 2.8 per cent. being shown in the general level of values over September 1. The gain over a year ago is 3 per cent.; over the low point in June, 1901, the increase is 8.4 per cent., while the decline from the top in the present boom is shown to be only 3 per cent. The rise from the low point reached in 1896 is shown to be 38 per cent."

So much for "Bradstreets" vs. Wright. The only question now remaining is, how many workingmen got their wages advanced 38 per cent, in the last seven years? Please don't all shout at once or the effect might deafen Mr. Carroll D. Wright, preacher of religion as a solution of the labor problem and official juggler of figures in the interests of the capitalist class.

A miners' strike is now in process in Colorado of deep importance. How deep the importance is to be gathered, not merely from the facts that are leaking out, but from the silence thereon by the Republican and Democratic press of the

A struggle has been long going on for the eight-hour day in Colorado. The organizations of labor in that State either are not aware of how illusory such a law is, so long as they leave the capitalist class in power: either they do not know that the effect of such laws elsewhere has been the introduction of improved machinery whereby labor is greatly displaced and those at work must toil with an intensity so greatly in; creased that they lose more than they gain; either they do not know that, even so, the law is ridden rough-shod over whenever it proves inconvenient; -either they do not know that, or they know all that, but are of the opinion that their local capitalists are not able to introduce the neutralizing improved machinery soon enough, and that Labor in the State is still powerful enough to see to it that the law be enforced. Whatever the case, the Colorado organizations have been struggling for the eight-hour day. Unable to secure it by law, they decided to secure it by a strike. The Western Federation of Miners took the the Social Democratic party calls "S. L. his cost of production by lowering lead. It picked but its stronghold, the Orippie Creek district, as the field of with his own party, Born became "So-

sight-hour day.

Immediately, without even the pretence that there was violence, there being none, the militia of the State was mobilized and hurled upon Cripple Creek. As a Colorado paper, in a lucid moment of veracity, puts it, "at Cripple Creek the measures taken by the military are the same as the United States army used in occupying the Philippines, with the exception that the Governor grudgingly and slowly respected the habeas corpus." The militia took county and town officers into custody, they entered the homes of private citizens, they surrounded the meeting places of the workingmen, they invaded even the local courts and seized the civil officers. In short, the mailed hand of the brigand class of capitalism exhibited itself, is now exhibiting itself at its worst in Cripple Creek against the working class.

While these remarkable occurrences are transpiring in the country, the Eastern associates of the Western brigands are suppressing all information on the subject. Like the accomplices of a murderer, at work inside of a house, they, on the outside, are "keeping the deed dark." While, on the Colorado soil of America, rapine is rampant, these Eastern pals of the Western felons are filling the columns of their papers with 'Macedonian Oturages," "Bulgarian Outrages," "Russian Outrages"—anything and everything, as far away and foreign as possible, except the home iniquity, the COLORADO OUTRAGE!

Let the working class of America attend to the home outrages, and stamp these out with all the might inherent in their own class; in the only way in which the stamping out can be done-by mopping the earth with the Republican and Democratic parties' arms, of the capitalist class!

ANOTHER GLASS-EGG GONE TO SMASH.

Here is a "deadly parallel":

(Social Democratic Her-ald, Milwankee, Wis., ald, Milwankee, Wis., April 11, 1963.) October 10, 1963.) ald, Milwaukee, Wis., October 10, 1903.) Sheboyan is having trouble with its Social-ist Mayor, and it is be-scoming clear that he is not a Socialist Mayor after all, in spite of his after professions. The She-VICTORY! We Capture the City of professions. The She-boygan Socialists have been quietly watching We Sweep the Deck at his movements for some time, and the culmina-tion came last week Mayer—Col. Charles when he appointed a Republican politiciar

Mayor—Col. Charles when he appointed a A. Born.

Republican politician and two Democrats of and two Democrats of the same stripe on the binations made against Literary Board. His applications made against Literary Board. them in various wards, pointment some time in spite of the fact that ago of a city physician both old parties had from ontside the party tried to steal their thum-was possibly exbusable der in the "water" cam-on the ground that he paign; by the irresistible owed it to the city to force of an absolutely clean campaign, the So-clail bemocratis have car-stile excuse, of course, ried Sheboygan, electing can be made for not their Mayor, City Attor-putting Socialists on acy, etc,

Comrade Born, the Literary Board, and we Mayor-elect, is a man understand that the whose sympathy with Sheboygan Socialists the laboring class caused will not finch in their him to be frosen out by duty in the matter, so the Republicans, among that the State Board whom he was formerly a will not have to act. An leader, Ly a gradual unfortunate thing about and perfectly natural the Sheboygan situation process he has developed is that blank signed into a clean-cut, class-resignations were not conscious Socialist who required of the candistands with the people dates by the party be-fare the previous and enverset was and

Let the rational and earnest man-and none other is worth the attention of the Socialist Movement-pause and consider.

No organization can be treason-proof.

Treason will creep through narrowest chinks. Is this a reason to open wide the no perfect guard against treason is possible, shall, therefore, the guards be let wholly down! On the contrary! Just because of the impossibility to fully guard against treason, is the duty all the more imperative upon an organization to leave undone nothing, humanly possible, to fend against the evil. Indeed, it is the test of the honesty of an organization, if it is intelligent, and of its intelligence, if it is honest, that it watchfully guard against betraval. The test is especially applicable to an organization that sets itself up as Socialist. An act of honest or dishonest negligence on the part of the Capitalist camp need not be disastrous: its social system is in existence: the law of inertia works on its side. Otherwise with the Socialist camp. It is a revolutionary body. It is there to overthrow the existing social system: it is, therefore, in motion, on march. Negligence there is fatal: it sets back the movement by shaking confidence. Tested by this test, how does the so-called Socialist, or Social Democratic, party

come again out of the crucible? Charles A. Born was no "dark horse. For years he has been known as a vile Republican politician, and, of course, a foe to the working class. As such he has for years been branded in The People, and other Socialist Labor Party publications, and such branding on our part has gone to increase the heap of what P. mud-slinging." Temporarily at outs

battle. And the strike was on for the cialist." The fraud was transparent. It could deceive only fools, if they were honest, or crooks, if they were not fools. The Wisconsin Social Democratic party, with ample opportunity to know better, took in Born. Ran him again and again, and finally the man was elected. The vote he, wire-pulling politician that he is, polled, was heralded throughout the so-called Socialist party press as a Socialist vote. The left hand passage on the above deadly parallel tells that tale. The right hand passage tells the present tale-just as his associate Carey, of Haverhill, Born now is trying to turn upon the working class the guns of publie power placed in his hands.

The Socialist Labor Party stands again vindicated in point of both intelligence and honesty. The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party stands again convicted as either too stupid, if it be honest, or too dishonest, if it be not stupid, to deserve the confidence of the Socialist Movement of the land.

THE BLIND AND THE SEEING SAMSON.

The Morse Shipbuilding Company has gone out of business. Pulverized between the upper mill-stone of larger and almost trustified concerns and the lower mill-stone of the Trades Union, the company failed. Above the din of the crash, two cries are heard-one of anguish, that of the small fry interested in the company; and one of joy, that of the labor leaders who lent a hand in the tearing down. It is on occasions as this that the difference leaps to sight between the blind and the seeing Samson, between the old and the new trades unionism.

The capitalist must make sales. .- He does not produce for the love of the article he deals in. He produces to sell. And why does he sell? What is the impelling force that drives him? As he does not produce for the love of the article he deals in, neither does he sell for the fun, or the excitement of the transaction. He sells to make profits. He seeks, is bound to seek, to recover in cash the cash he put out, plus some more cash-his profits. This fact reads the death sentence of the small producer. Two forces there are which carry out the sentence.

· One force is the larger capitalist. The larger the capital in operation, all the more concentrated is its effectiveness. The volume of wealth it produces is larger, and the cost of production is smaller through the reduction of waste. One yard of coth, produced with the Northrop loom, costs one-thousandth part the time consumed by one yard of cloth produced by the hand-loom, while the waste in the former is slighter far than in the latter. The two separate yards of cloth are thrown upon the market with identical purposes-the capture of profits-the recovery of the cash put out, plus some more cash. In the duel that ensues between the two separate yards of cloth, the fir(st, the Northrop loom product, obviously has the decided advantage. As the cash expended upon it was so much less, its price can be lowered to the point-aye, even below the point-of the cash expended on the other yard of cloth, and doors for treason to stalk in? Because yet leave a margin for profit. Thus the second yard is driven back. Its margin of profit being reduced and even cut off, what is there for it to do?

Thus driven back by the force of the more powerful capitalist, the small capitalist seeks to recoup himself from the only quarter that seems open to himhis employees. By reducing their wages he would lower his cost of production. The lower his cost of production all the more equal are the terms of his conflict with the bigger fellow. But in this retreat from the force of the upper capitalist, the smaller fellow bumps up against another force-the human aspirations of the working class after physical well-being, concentrated in the Trades Union. The wages of the workingman are at best poor; moreover, however small a fellow the small capitalist be, yet is he a capitalist. His capital has contributed to lower the scale of wages by labor-displacing contrivances. To lower these low wages still lower meets objection; individual objections could be overcome; when these, however, are made collective they have a force that can offer some resistance. The Trades Union gathers into a cable the otherwise week threads of the individual objection to a lower standard of living. The small capitalist runs up against this force. Under favorable conditions, the force is strong enough to offer successful resistance. Unable, on the one hand, to lower wages; unable on the other hand, because

of his small capital, to otherwise reduce

his cost of production and compete with if he is honest; no honest voter, if he FORESHADOWINGS , AND the larger capitalist; caught, as it were, both ways, the small capitalist goes to

Who wins? The only one in condition to draw immediate advantage is the large capitalist. The field is swept clean of the small concerns.

Does Labor, then, loose? Whether it s a total loser or not depends upon the nature of the organization that served as the lower mill-stone in the grinding down process just described. Is it an Old Style Union? Then the loss is total: the upper capitalist will have become more powerful to oppress, while labor will not have acquired greater knowledge to overcome the oppressor. Does, however, the organization know that the rend of civilization is to wipe out small production and substitute mammoth production in its place? Does it realize that such a substitution means the oppression of the people by the small handful of then capitalists, unless that class and its system be abolished, and the whole people become the owners in common of the machinery of production and produce co-operatively for use and not for sale? does it know that that great revolution is the mission of its class, and loes it drill its members to perform that great historic task? In short, is the organization that lent a hand in the tearing down of the small concern an organization built upon the principle of New Trade Unionism? Then the loss is far from total. There may be jobs lost, there may be temporary hardships, but all these would be added spurs to push the movement forward to the critical point of the emancipation of the working lass.

The old style of unionism, and of such is the union that just helped to tear down the Morse Shipbuilding Company, acts merely as an ally of large capitalism: it is a Blind Samson.

The new style of unionism clears the path for the Social Revolution: it is a Seeing Samson.

The former pulls down the pillars of the heathen temple of small capitalism, and is crushed thereunder along with its foe: the latter pulls down the pillars, but has sense to step aside and let the wreck overwhelm its foes only.

WHOSE BIDDING DOES HE DO?

At the Tammany Hall ratification meeting last Wednesday, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller, Grout, scored a point that should not be lost sight of in this campaign.

It is known that Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, the head of the Citizens' Union. or "Good Government and No Polotics in Municipal Elections" movement, came out with a public statement declaring he sees "no reason in the world" why Grout and Fornes, Fusion nominees, should not accept the Tammany endorsement. With equal emphasis and equal promptness the Platt Republican mouthpieces in the Fusion movement came out with statements condemning any such acceptance of Democratic endorsement by Grout and Fornes. Presto, and Mr. Cutting changed his mind, and began to hustle to have the Fusion convention drop Grout and Fornes, and he never stopped hustling until he succeeded. Mr. Grout recited this series of well known facts. He then asked the question: Why did Mr. Cutting change his mind? Proceeding to answer Mr. Grout read from the published reports of the American Beet Sugar Company, which has a capital of \$5,000,000 preferred and \$15,000,-000 common stock, and which announced the election of directors. These are among others: W. Bayard Cutting and ROBERT FULTON CUTTING!

The cat is out of the bag. The revelation is a bull's eye. It is known that Oxnard of the American Beet Sugar Company has "held up" Congress on the reciprocity-treaty with Cuba. It is known that the Oxnard company demands a high tariff on sugar to protect its "infant" beet sugar industry. It is known, and the point is clinched by Mr. Grout. that the Republican party's influence is needed by Mr. Cutting in the securing of big dividends on his beet sugar stock. The Republican party commanded, and Reformer Robert Fulton Cutting's "municipal government has nothing to do with national issues" theory was suddenly transformed, into?-beet sugar! The municipal campaign of New York was transferred to the Nebraska beet fields.

Away, with the swindle of "Good Gov ernment," or what not! All government is controlled by national interests. The Socialist Labor Party has long been preaching this doctrine. As these capitalist, and labor-skinning interests pull strings, so do the political Punch and Judys dance in the Republican and Democratic party box. No intelligent voter,

is intelligent, should lose sight of this remarkable revelation. He should keep it in mind during the whole of the campaign. And on election day, keeping the fact well in mind, and asking himself what capitalist's bidding are Grout and his Democratic colleagues obeying when he and they "changed THEIR minds," he should give both packs of deceivers a crack over the head with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party

Thomas I. Kidd's threat of a financial panic, to be brought on by union men withdrawing \$300,000,000 in savings from banks, if attacks on union treasuries do not cease, is not to be taken seriously. Such savings are largely mythical. What actually exists of them, if withdrawn would not detrimentally affect the financial situation.

Kidd's threat, however, is not without its value. It has caused the Chicago banks to define the status of its depositors. According to a Chicago dispatch:

"At one of the banks which has some thing over 60,000 savings depositors, it was asserted that there were no accounts of consequence owned by depositors understood to belong to the ranks of organized labor.

"So far as could be learned from bank officials, savings depositors come from what they designate 'the middle class.' including persons in business for themselves and in salaried positions."

Thus Kidd's threat has elicited evidence that supports the contention of the Socialist Labor Party that the savings banks deposits are not owned by the working, but by the capitalist and mid-

The capitalist movement in favor of retrenchment, i. e., the discharge of workingmen in order to curtail expenses-is now in full swing. From all points of the industrial compass comes news of iron mills closing down, mines limiting production, railroads reducing forces, electric works setting employes adrift, etc., etc. In the course of a short time all the lesser industries will be involved. with the result that the always large army of unemployed will be considerably augmented. Then will come the necessity of working class retrenchment, i. e., the necessity for a still greater stinting of one's self, and a pinching of one's belly, than at present, in order to live. This will affect 'small traders, grocers, etc., and intensify the hard times.

How does the working class like the prospect of short rations and the inevitable public soup house that appears when even they cannot be had? Will it vote for the system of capitalism which makes them meessary, on the first Tues-day of next November? Or will it vote for the system of Socialism which would abolish them, together with the capitalism that produces them? The vote of the Socialist Labor Party next election day should record the answer. Workingmen, make it emphatic!

In an account of the damage done by the floods in Paterson and Passaic the New York Press says:

"Thousands are destitute, because the factories and mills in which they were employes have been drowned out of activity and they are of the class too poor or improvident to forefend idleness.

The wages of the silk operatives of Passaic and Paterson is \$6 and \$7 a week. Many of them were compelled to live in hovels near the submerged factories, and suffered with them, owing to their meagre wages and their extreme Talk of such being "too improvident to forefend idleness!" Thus does the capitalist press add insult to capitalist robberv.

A Chicago despatch states that "Armed with revolvers and sworn in as deputy marshalls, 30 union pressmen employed in the printing plant of R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., guarded the building last night against attack by striking members of the Franklin Union of Press

"The deputies are members of Local No. 3 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union which is trying to break up its rival." And this is what is called "organized

labor!" In the name of all that's logical, what is "disorganized labor" like?

Consolidation still continues to displace labor. A despatch from Chicago shows that hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved annually by the reported consolidating of offices of constituent companies of the International Harvester Co. Several thousand employes all over the

country will be discharged, the best men in each district being retained. The saving in the Cincinnati district alone will be \$500,000 a year. This consolidation affects clerical or

"mental workers," i. e., the class of workingmen who have been so foolish as to believe that the economic workings of capitalism were harmful only to the manual laborer.

The Holyoke, Mass., correspondent of The People writes as follows:

"Many employees of the paper mills complain that the speed of the machinery has become so excessive that it is almost impossible to follow it. For the small increase in wages they have to do a great deal more work.'

This is one of the results of all in creases granted during "prosperity." Increased wages nowadays means increased labor.

WARNINGS ..

To the milk-and-water Socialist who believes that the ultimate conquest of capitalism will be one grand march along highway strewn with roses, the tone which has lately been assumed by certain capitalist newspapers in this country may well give pause. The vindictive stand taken by some of these journalistic high priests of established society indicates without doubt that the present ruling class will stand by its guns, and, pressed to the last extreme, will not hesitate to employ those bloody means to sustain itself which other societies have used in the past when they found themselves in peril.

That the Socialist in America to-day tolerated by the spokesmen and upholders of the existing order is not due to any kindness of heart inherent in American capitalism. Rather is it because of the fact that Socialism in this country has been so insignificant a factor that its full significance has not yet obtruded itself to any marked extent into the industrial or intellectual life of the nation.

Now) however, that the international movement toward working class emancipation has assumed some degree of importance in America, certain capitalist journals, more keen in insight and daring in scope than others, have begun to sound a note of alarm, which is intended to arouse the whole of capitalism to the imminence of the "red peril." The cold tone of murderous hostility which these newspapers assume toward Socialists is enough to strike a chill of terror to the hearts of those who have entered the movement without taking into consideration all the possible consequences of their breach with established society.

Perhaps the most clearly class-con scious, most scientific and murderous upholder of capitalism in the United States to-day is the Chicago "Chronicle." the course of a recent diatribe against Socialism, under the caption of Revolution in the Bud," in which the usual reference is made to the Chicago anarchist riot of 1886, that paper uses the following language:

"There is not a journalistic, clerical. sociological or educational Socialist in the country to-day who does not hold that the Chicago murderers were unjustly punished.

"If men who in Chicago preached assassination and arson and pillage and revolution for years, and who finally saw their doctrines bear fruit, were unjustly punished then, of course, it must be injust now to interfere with men similarly actuated. "The only way to discourage the prac-

tices of anarchy in this country is to discourage the fine people who are preaching and practicing the rudiments of anarchy.

"American Socialists are revolutionists. They know that they are revolutionists. It is high time that other people should appreciate the fact."

The above four paragraphs constitute a prophesy, couched in unmistakable language, of the attitude the capitalist lass is drifting toward, and that it will assume when at last it finds itself confronted with the historic movement of the working class. It means that the master class, once aroused to the danger of the situation, will exterminate first, if it dares, and cogitate on the morality of the act afterward. It means that the class war, in its ultimate aspect, will be war to the death, in which-strange anomaly-the assailed side will cry "No quarter!"

If they dare, when the time comes, the upholders of old society will blot out with a dab of crimson the revolution against wage slavery. If the Chicago "Chronicle," even now, could have its way every Socialist writer and soap-box orator in the land would, between the setting and the rising of a sun, have their lips sealed forever against further

If they dare, in a not far distant future. the capitalist class will, by the inauguration of an era of terrorism, attempt to check the growing movement of Socialism and "nip the revolution in the bud."

Whether the capitalist class dares to bury its talons in the growing child of the Socialist movement in the manner desired by the Chicago "Chronicle" entirely depends upon the power and scope of the movement itself. If the movement is too big to be vulnerable by such vicious policy, or so menacing that such acts might precipitante a crisis which would overwhelm the capitalist class, then the masters will retreat from their position. And in this connection a warning,

which is a necessary corollary of the above, must be again sounded to Socialists. Undoubtedly, the capitalist class will seek to goad the Socialists to acts of anger and hastiness. The success or the failure of the scheme depends upon the unsoundness or the soundness of Socialist propaganda. The number of Paris Communes which remain to be enacted before the working class conquers political power depends on how well the masses have been drilled in the knowledge of the issue before them. This to every comrade in the class war

throughout the land: Agitate, educate organize, until you have made the So cialist movement so firm, so large and so self-contained in knowledge that all efforts to nip, stultify, corrupt or intimidate it with terrorism will be in vain.

The 'Situations Wanted' columns in the advertising sections of the daily newspapers are beginning to grow. This is due to the fact that those who want situations are also growing (in numbers).



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-Damn those workingmen. They are always striking. Always up to some mischief. UNCLE SAM-Do you imagine they

strike for the fun of it?

B. J.-It does look that way some times to me; although I know that they don't do it for the fun of it. The fools imagine they can gain by it.

U. S .- I admit they are often-

B. J.-Often? Usually, always in en-U. S .- Even if they were so, the blame

is not theirs. B. J .- Whose is the blame? Mine, I

suppose? U. S.—Yours sometimes. Others' other times. The blame, in short, lies primarily with you capitalists; if anybody is the fool it is you people; and if anybody,

is to be damned it should be you, the capitalists. B. J.-Why, we do everything we can to prevent strikes.

U. S .- Sometimes you do, but sometimes you don't. You know well that when you want to break a contract, or when you want to stop work because your supply of goods is too large you simply instigate a strike. You get labor fakir whom you keep in your pay, to prod the men, and a strike follows. Whose is the blame?

B. J.-Well, that is an exceptional case. As a rule, it don't come that way. U. S .- If it don't come that way ex-

actly it comes virtually that way. B. J .- All the other strikes proceed from the stupidity of the men.

U. S .- I have shown you, in the instance quoted that the strike proceeded from you in fact. Now take this other instance. You keep the labor fakir in your pay to prevent Socialist agitation from entering the union. Socialist agitation would teach the workers how little there is in strikes, "pure and simple." Being kept away from information, and by your doing, whose is the blame if your workers act ignorantly?

(U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him by the collar and the seat of the pants, and gives him a kick that sends him

Judge Grosscup startled the world a few months ago with a speech on trusts that indicated a knowledge of Socialism and a leaning in its direction. The world has been again startled by the same Judge, but in a contrary manner. This time Judge Grosscup believes in national supervision of corporations as a necessity to restore the property that is passing into the hands of the few to "the people." This means of course that the Judge seeks to escape the logic of his former speech in reaction. This is typical of the capitalist with "a tenency." Deterred by his class interests from pronouncing in favor of Socialism, he wishes to avoid the inevitable by advocating the futile and impossible. Such men may go back, but society always advances, taking them with it.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch states that "notification was received by the operators from Coal Commissioner Chas. P. Beill that the sliding scale advance to mine workers for September would be 6 per cent. This increase will continue, it is expected, until next April.

The men will now receive an increase of 16 per cent. over the wages paid in April, 1902."

This at first glance appears to be very favorable to the miners, but the favorable appearance disappears when it is recalled that the miners are being laid off by the thousands, and their rent, powder, railroad fares, and other necessities have been advanced since the strike settlement. That 16 per cent, increase is more nominal than real.

The union men who hissed the name of Gompers in Indianapolis should go a step further and join the army of Socialist Labor Party men who are utterly opposed to this fakir of fakirs. The wages of 30,000 iron puddlers win

be reduced 50 cents per ton on November 1. This is a reduction of 8 per cent. What industry will be next to prove that "prosperity is permanent" and "all past experiences don't count?"

Dun's weekly review admits that there "some contraction in trade." This is refreshing, after the various attempts to make it appear that the trouble is if Wall street only.

Twenty lawsuits will be one of the outcomes of the Shipbuilding Trust prot ceedings. This will accentuate the rote ten disclosures twentyfold.

LOCAL MANSFIELD ."SOCIALIST" PARTY PERMITS MEMBER TO ACCEPT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People We are continually advised by the "Socislists," alias Social Democrats, that the S. L. P. would do better work if it would fight the enemy in the capitalparties and let them alone. should not fight one another," say they, "for they all have the same end in Our leaflet, "The Difference," a thorn in their side and some of their speakers attempt to prejudice the audie against reading it, as one speaker did in this city, when the S. L. P. com rades distributed at their meeting by first advising all to read it, with a sarcastic effort, and their calling attention to the fact that it did not bear the pure and simple label. While the S. L. P. understands that we

have the capitalist class to fight, we derstand that that class in numbers is very insignificant, but by virtue of its strategic position on the economic field, as well as on the politicalboth owning the means of production and being in possession of the govern-ment—it is enabled to, as yet, combat the great army of the working class.

The S. L. P. knows also that in at

tacking and exposing this gang of crooks and fakirs called the "Socialist." alias Social Democratic party, it is attacking a prop in the very citadel of capitalism and the capitalist class.

The fakirs and leaders of this soalled "Socialist Party" should understand that some people have eyes and intelligence to comprehend them, as well as some historic knowledge of the tacties of the ruling powers, and that the tactics used by the present powers are not new to the student of history.

Our leaslet, "The Difference," it exposes some of the "Socialist" crookss that came under the observation of the comrades at such points and omic centers, as more readily from asis for a bona fide labor move and are quoted in this leaflet, yet this leaflet undoubtedly does not begin to expose this gang of agents of the capitalist army bearing the banner of cialism and exploiting the most sacred feelings of the Proletarian class for the they can get out of it.

he or she learns of the crooked work of this "Socialist" party, to report it, and thereby throw a life line to the honest rank and file.

I, therefore, wish, by this letter to inders of The People that se than a fusion is reliably reported to me, the facts of which I have not seen reported by any correspondent, which are this: A member of Local Mansfield, State of Ohio, by the name of C. K. Hershey, a Tom Johnson man, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Representative.

am informed that action was brought that local to expel this worthy, but action failed, a majority not being in favor of expulsion; and, of course, it not do for a state or National amittee to act—that would be "tyrannical, De Leonistic tactics."

On with the S. L. P. and S. T. & Oscar Freer. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 12.

MINERS COERCED BY LABOR FARIRS.

To the Daily and Weekly People-In order to let the comrades of the country know that the labor fakir is very busy in this out of the way little village, I will relate this story:

One day last month I and my boy were sinking an airshaft in the middle of the woods, about a mile away from the drift and to our surprise we received that morning a visit from the labor fakir, Mr. Thos. Rowland, vice-president of Sub. Dist. No. 7, United Mine Workers of America. On asking the business of his visit I was informed that he (the fakir) had come there for the purpose of getting me to sign the check-off sys-tem. I blankly refused to do so and sailed into him, but he had to go home

Three days later I was again called upon, but this time it was by two men, the boss, and asked to sign or to pay the check-off without signing. Still I reenting the bank committee and

The committee then told the boss that they would quit work unless I was disarged; so I was discharged and the men went to work.

After the committee left the boss came to me and told me to kindly settle with those men and continue at work. The next day I consulted a lawyer and related my case and he said suit could be brought for conspiracy, and for some sery important reason requested me to continue at work and pay the check-off under protest to the operator, who shall keep the money until the case is settled (if possible I will take it to court).

There ended the trouble with me, but
that was not the end of the fakir's

driver was delayed by some rock falling on the road, and, in order to warm ouren the road, and, in order to warm our-selves, we all (about ten men), went to the blacksmith shop. While esting our dinner we saw a bug-gr, approaching, and who do you think

it contained? The buggy was occupied by two labor fakirs: Mr. Patrick J. Drain, president of Sub. Dist. No. 7, Democratic ward heeler, and Mr. Thos. Rowland, vice-president of Sub. Dist. No.

I inquired from those with me in the shop what was the matter? Nobody

Waiting a little longer we found out the trouble and this is it. There was a man named Harry Harper working in the mine who had a big family. His store bill overran his income.

When the committee called for the check-off money there was none there for them; and the committee, not knowing what to do in this case called on the sub. district fakir for advice and they got it.

After nominating four miners for chairman of the meeting, they succeed-ed in getting one and he introduced Mr. Drain, who showed all the beauties and strength of the organization, but never turning to look at the other side of the picture, and everything was smooth sail-

We were all denounced as persons having lost their manhood, for not paying the check-off to this beautiful organiza-

At this point, Mr. Harper asked the fakir what he could do in his case. Then came the rub. The fakir recited the vow taken by all to U. W. of A., and said that that ought to be conclusive; and instructed Mr. Harper to tell the operator that the union must have the money, or else there would be some trouble.

That finished Mr. Fakir's story. I then asked for the floor and sailed into the fakir in good style and showed the miners that the only way that Mr. Harper could pay the union was by pinching the bellies of his wife and children and himself, and go barefooted. I also showed them that if we were to go by the instruction of Mr. Drain, the fakir, we would not be long in having another Hazelton shooting; because the fakir said that if some of our mines were in the Barnesbore, Cambria County District, the men would be hooted out by the miners of that district.

But on this point hear a sucker of the fakir's came to his assistance, by howling "No casting up;" and the chair-man adjourned the meeting, thus endersing one of the most tyrannical actions of an organization ever known to

Miners, you and your family should eat less, and go barefooted, that you may be able to pay the check-off for Mitchell to dine in New York.

When shall the miners see light and throw the labor fakirs, the dirtiest set of men known, overboard for ever? Yours for emancipation,

Louis Marien. Brisbin, Clearfield Co., Oct. 12.

PIERSON'S BIG WEEK IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People-With the assistance of Comrades Jenning, Goss, Stevens, and others, I succeeded in getting eighty-seven subs, eighty-one of these are for the Weekly People, in this city during the past week.

Last Friday (Oct. 9), I went to Bellville, Ill., on invitation from Comrade Goss. We canvassed the town and did exceedingly well. At the street meeting that night we had a good crowd. At the close I announced the papers and books we had on hand, and called upon the comrades present to go among the crowd and sell same. We were getting along nicely with the sale, when along comes an arm of the capitalist law, and, in a commanding voice, asked Comrade Andreas where his license was to sell books, and when the comrade told him it wasn't necessary to have any, he was placed under arrest and taken before

the police officials at the police station. I arrived there in time to tell these capitalist hirelings that our purpose in holding the meeting and selling books was to teach the workingmen Socialism, and to educate them, and that I didn't know of any law that prohibited anyone

from doing these things. The comrade was released, but was told that if he or any of the other comrades was caught again selling books without a license or permit arrest would

follow. \ I gave them to understand before leaving that the S. L. P. was willing and ready at all times to fight for its rights and it would do so in this case.

We left the station with a crowd of about thirty following. I mounted the box again and was cheered to the echo. It did not take me long to convince those present that the capitalist class. through their lackeys, are depriving workingmen of their rights, not only to sell books, but that they had taken their right to life, and that the only way this could be changed would be for the working class to get together and vote for the S. L. P., the only political

This ended the meeting.

Last hight (Saturday) we held a large meeting over in St. Louis, some twenty comrades or more attending. Comrade Poelling, Bilsbarrow, Cox and myself addressed the crowd. Forty-four books were sold and seven subscriptions taken. It was the most successful out-door meeting I ever attended.

The Missouri S. E. C. has decided to

engage me for four weeks, after I am through in this State. I shall start from St. Louis and work west to Kansas City. They have not decided just yet what towns I am to canvass. However, I will let The People readers know in

In conclusion, will say that Kangaroo Dalton, when challenged by me to de-bate on "The Difference," did just as I ski by name) with whom I debated at

expected he would do; he showed the white feather, and as a result of his cowardice there was no debate

Yours for the cause, Charles Pierson. East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 11. wrong?

CHEERING NEWS FROM LOS ANGELES.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-Yesterday afternoon (Sunday, Oct. 4) Section Los Angeles County held a wellattended and enthusiastic special meeting. The Organizer called the meeting to order, and Comrade A. Weinberg was elected chairman and George Anderson secretary.

The Organizer then stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the best ways and means of doing propaganda, to advance the circulation of our official organ, The Daily and Week-People, and finally to make . effort to once for all get the debt on The Daily People plant paid off.

Several late circulars from The People management and the Finance Committee were then read, dealing with the new plan of propaganda by distributing leaflets and sample copies of The People and canvassing for subscribers...

Several letters were also read from the National Secretary, showing the progress made during the last year. The figures given in these letters were exceedingly encouraging and were received by the comrades present with intense satisfaction.

A number of comrades then snoke on the necessity of removing this obstacle in our way (the debt on our printing plant) as soon as possible, and the duties of the comrades to distribute literature and secure subscribers for The Weekly and Monthly People. It was urged that all comrades who possibly can take certificates do so, and that all of the comrades buy some of the prepaid subscription blanks and sell them to workingmen with whom they come in contact.

The speakers and all the comrades present were unanimous in declaring their satisfaction with the work of our national officers and their appreciation of the prompt action taken by our comrades of Section New York at the meeting held on September 20.

A motion was carried to take up a collection on the spot and send the same as a donation to The Daily People to help pay off the debt on the plant, and to show the comrades in the East that we, the revolutionary wage slaves out here in the far West, will stand by them and do our share.

Sixty dollars in cash was then collected for a donation, eight Daily People certificates, at \$20 each, were sold, of which seven were paid for at once, amounting to \$140, the remaining one to be paid for during this month, and twenty-four prepaid subscription blanks for The Weekly People were sold and

Besides this, several comrades pledged to pay one day's wages during this month to the one-day-wage fund. We have to-day sent on the cash (\$200).

It was then moved and carried to elect a committee to draw up a letter to be sent to the various sections of the S. L. P. in the country, with a view of removing entirely the remaining debt on The Daily People plant at the earliest possible date.

We consider the meeting a most successful one, and the comrades of Section Los Angeles County, S. L. P., herewith wish to send a word of cheer to our comrades throughout the country and to extend a hand of comradeship to all the militants in the revolutionary army of wage workers-the S. L. P.

H. Norman, Organizer. Geo. Anderson, Secretary Pro Tem. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5, 1903.

KEEP RIGHT ON YOUR PRESENT COURSE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.-I desire to put a question before the members of the Socialist Labor Party to get their opinion as to how far a candidate is permitted to explain, in a speech before an audience, what his policy will be if elected to a state office, or any other office in the gift of the people.

I am at the present time a candidate

for attorney general on the S. L. P. ticket. I have made several speeches this fall, and on different occasions I referred to the office I was running for. I stated that if I was elected to office all my actions while in that office would be toward the direction of bettering the conditions of the working class; that I would always be found on the side of the class that put me there.

I further stated that while acting in the capacity of attorney general I would recognize no right of the capitalist class in so fan as their material interest came in conflict with the material interest of the working class, which the working class is bound to respect. I further stated that the working class, guided by an intelligent organization, such as the S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A. can not and would not do a wrong.

I also stated that if John Goerke of Cleveland is elected governor he would not use the militia against strikers, as it was and is used by the capitalist class; but, on the contrary, he would use the militia in the interest of the working class wherever and whenever he saw the capitalist class using force to degrade the conditions of the working class. For making these remarks I have been severely criticized, and it came to me

through a third person that a member of Section Cleveland disagreed with these remarks. But this Cleveland comrade, I understand, got his informa-

a street meeting while he was sojourning in Columbus, and who left the meet-

ing a defeated man. The question now is up to the comrades of the S. L. P. Am I right or

If right, I am glad I have not misunderstood the S. L. P.; if wrong, I am open for conviction and want to be corrected. Honest men need not be whipped behind their backs, and self respecting men will not lash a man be-

In closing, will say to all my enemies (and, for some reasons, I have good cause to complain, and why I have these enemies I am at a loss to know), in a cause like this success is everything. Success will never crown our efforts unless we are fair and willing to concede that honest men will sometimes make mistakes, and that sometimes even the accuser might be mistaken himself. Otto Steinhoff.

Columbus, O., Oct. 5, 1903.

WHY HE LIKES THE PEOPLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People. I wish to tell you that I have been reading The Weekly People more or less for about three years, and have profited much thereby. The history of current events as chronicled and criticised in The People is the best educational course for the student of Socialism that I know of. The definate clearness and exactness with which the workers' position is de fined is the feature that I like so much about the paper (It has other peculiari-

ties that I don't like so much). Wishing success to the S. L. P., I re-D. A. Gillies. main. Tintenbar, New South Wales, Australia, Aug. 21.

LOUISVILLE "LABOR" DAY AFTER MATH.

To The Daily and Weekly People. Having read in The People some interesting reports of various recent "Labor" Day celebrations in different parts of the country, we deem it necessary to also give the experience of Louisville's pure and simple dupes in this respect.

For a number of years the local Cenral Labor Union annually held a parade, followed by a picnic; however, this year n radical change was inaugurated.

McGill and Peitz (the fakir twins).

having failed last year in their political schemes to sandbag the Democratic party, concluded that something must be done to again put them on the high road to prosperity. They had heard of other cities where "horganized" labor built big "Labor Temples," (where pure and simpledom dwelt in harmony paying no rent until a receiver took charge of the Temple). Why therefore, could not Louisville do the same?

This idea once taken root was immediately put in action, all the unions in town were visited by a committee, and in glowing terms there was pictured before their enchanted vision a "Grand Labor Temple."

"All we need," said Peitz, "is \$30,000 as a starter, which we can easily make by giving a grand carnival, just like the Elks gave two years ago."

The dupes were easily enthused, for to them the power of organized labor seems unlimited, and as the "public" usually expresses, "sympathy" and "admiration' for the noble wagers of the craft struggle in the daily press, surely it would also visit the carniyal in countless numbers.

Posters were gotten out, advertisements inserted in all the papers, announcing as the beginning of the carnival Labor Day, to continue two weeks. After Labor Day came Elks Day, Red Men's Day, German Day, Irish Day, Woodmen Day, etc., etc., and last but not least Militia Day. The militia had to be present to show the dupes a sham battle, so they could take observations for future days, strike days, for in-

stance? Well, in spite all the cringing and erawling, and fawning b business" public, the carnival was a dismal failure, the committee failing to report to date, although it has already leaked out that they are about \$2,000 "in the hole," or in the fakir's pockets?

Several of the feetirs have openly ac used each other of stealing, and Joe Bradburn, the United Labor party candidate for Congress last year, has been accused of hiring scab workmen at the carnival.

The committee has no kick coming, however, as President Moore of the Central body works for the Rhodes Burford Furniture Co., which company handles all scab furniture.

When the secretary of the local Woodworkers' Union called at this furniture store to tackle Moore about his employers, Moore knocked him down and immed all over him. McGill knew long ago that this is a

scab firm. However, he got a big advertisement from the company in his 'Journal for Labor Fakirs," and so every thing is O. K. The Hydraulic Brick Company has just

sued the local Bricklayers' Union for damages, charging conspiracy, as the bricklayer's refuse to handle the company's bricks. We are informed that there is 'really no important grievance against the company, but rather that the union is used by the small bosses to hurt their large competitor.

And so the sham fights go on, the ig norant dupes used as cudgals in the hands of conflicting capitalists, thereby remaining devoid of all class feeling which is necessary to their own inter-

The S. L. P. alone continues the fight undisturbed by the cry of "Union Wreck-er," from the crafty fakir or the deluded

dupe alike, for its members are thoroughly aware of the importance of the struggle and the necessity of uncompromising action.

Our petition lists were filed with the Secretary of State last week, so the few remaining weeks before election must be utilized as much as possible by the spreading of our literature, of which we have plenty on hand.

Since we have decided to purchase a large number of prepaid subscription blanks to The Weekly People, you can now look for a good increase in the number of Louisville subscribers.

Fraternally, Press Committee. Section Louisville, Ky.

IRISHMEN AND THE SOCIALIST.

The following letters from the New York Sun of the 7th and 9th inst. respectively, speaks for themselves: Irish Socialists.

"To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The notion of our professional politicians that there is no such thing as an Irish Socialist seems about to be disproved. James Connolly, otherwise called "Comrade" Connolly, is coming, if he has not already come, as is authoritatively announced by Michael Rafferty, secretary of the Irish Socialist organization in Dublin.

"Until a short time ago there was no Socialist party in Ireland, but now there are two-the Irish Socialist Republican party, of which Comrade Connolly is the spokesman, and the Irish Socialist party, a rival organization, in Dublin. In the United States all efforts to enlist Irishmen or men of Irish ancestry in the Socialist party have failed. They have shown themselves indifferent to the spread, acceptance or support of Socialist "ideas." In neighborhoods where they are numerous the Socialist vote is small. "East Side.

"New York, Oct. 5."

Irishmen in the Socialist Movement. "To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Once before, about ten months ago, I had occasion to dissent from a letter in The Sun, from an Oriental East Side source, on Socialism. This morning's Sun has a letter signed 'East Side,' New York, under the caption 'Irish Socialists,' which again sets my pen a-going in opposition. This 'East Sider's' letter draws no less upon his imagination than the East Side

"Referring to James Connolly, who has just arrived from Ireland, and who joined the ranks of the Socialist Labor party, 'East Side' says: 'In the United States all efforts to enlist Irishmen or men of Irish ancestry in the Socialist movement have failed.'

"Here again facts are mightier than fiction-as I showed in the instance of the previous 'East Side' letter. From the official reports of the Socialist Labor party for New York city and vicinity alone I gather at random the following names of Irishmen whom the Socialist movement has not 'failed' to enlist in its

"Thomas O'Shaughnessey, Hugh O' Donnell, Patrick Quinlan, John J. Murphy, Jerry O'Fihelly, W. J. Fitzgerald, James Kavanagh, Patrick Twomey, F. B. Sullivan, J. J. Kinneally, William Mc-Cormick, Ed. Farley, James J. Hanlon, Joseph Brennan, John J. Walsh, Robert Downs, James Dunn, Joseph Reilly, William McGuinness, Pat Walsh, John Slevin, Thomas Powell, Pat Cox, Nick Murphy, Michael T. Berry, Thomas F. Brennan, Francis A. Walsh, John A. Henly, Michael Tracey, John C. Foley, Joseph H. Sweeney, Patrick Troy,

"As a matter of fact, in the membership of the Socialist Labor party organization native-borns rank first, with the Irish a close second, in point of num-

"Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 7."

THE CHICAGO PRESSROOM WAR

To The Daily and Weekly People .-The following copy of an Associated Press dispatch, as published in a local sheet, requires a little explanation: "Union on Guard Against Union."

(By Associated Press.)
"Chicago, Oct. 13.—Armed with re-

volvers and sworn as deputy marshals, 30 union pressmen employed in the printing plant of R. R. Donnelly and Sons Company are guarding the building against the attack from striking members of Franklin Union of Press "The armed deputies are regular union

employes of the company, all of them members of local No. 3 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. Beside them work non-union men and girls who have replaced the members of Franklin Union now on strike "It is union against union, and though

no serious trouble has occurred, the precaution has been taken because of threats that have been made by Franklin Union members." The Franklin Union is trying to en-

force a higher wage scale and, as they have an independent organization, they are not receiving the support of the union (?) pressmen. Mr. Martin P. Higgins, the president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union was in Chicago a week ago and addressed the feeders, suggesting that they abide by the decision of the pressmen, who have an agreement with the "boss printers" to arbitrate all questions that may arise in pressrooms, but the Franklin' Union don't want any of

The reason for the pressmen being so willing to serve as deputy marshals is that they have been compelled to submit to any demand the feeders ever made

upon them, because they have had control of this branch of industry for years and as some of the feeders are capable of holding their jobs they have humbly submitted, but now they have a chance to get revenge and are going to use this fight of the feeders as a club to beat them and organize another union under the jurisdiction of the I. P. P. & A. U. so that the dues may help to pay Higgins salary, which was put on the pay roll

two years ago at \$1,800 per year. This is the man who said "He would use a white-washed rat as a stepping stone to benefit (?) the pressmen.

"On Onlooker." Sandusky, O., Oct. 13.

ORDINANCES ABRIDGING CONSTITU-TIONAL RIGHTS, DON'T GO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The village authorities have republished an old ordinance passed 1884, forbidding the holding of open-air meetings on the public streets. Of course, this was aimed at us. We did not worry much while the police were digging for the old ordinance. We sent for a new platform; then we decided to hold an open-air meeting, and notified the police to this effect. Result: An open-air meeting will be held Saturday, Oct. 17, on the corner of Central avenue and Division street. We sent to New York for a speaker, and expect either Rathkopf or Jager.

Chas. Zolot. Peekskill, N. Y., Oct. 15.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Leaflets have been sent out from this office for the past week at the rate of 50,000 to 75,000 a day, going to all parts of the country. The sale of pamphlets and books also grows, showing that the comrades are pushing literature at their campaign meetings.

We hope to pass the million leaflet mark this campaign, and if the time between now and election is properly utilized that number will be exceeded.

One hundred thousand more of the leaflet "Some Things a Workingman Should Know"-the third edition in a month-is on the press. Since the comrades are now all hard at work pushing the party press, this leaflet is especially valuable in breaking the ice among workingmen. Every member should have a Fifty thousand leaflets of the Jewish

translation of "The Difference" and 50,000 of the New York Municipal plat form, in the same language, have been run off this week. The New York County Committee took 75,000 of them, and Brooklyn received a good share of the

ALBANY COUNTY TICKET. Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16 .- At a convention of the Socialist Labor Party held here the following nominations were made for Albany County: FREDERICK DUNNE, of Watervliet. For Coroner, JOSEPH PETERS, of Condon. For Members of Assembly,

First District, HERMAN SCHRADER. of Albany. Second District-J. M. COCHRAN, of Albany.

Fourth District-J. M. LONG, of Watervliet.

ALBANY, N. Y. CITY TICKET. Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16 .- The following nominations were made at the city

For Sheriff,

convention of the Socialist Labor Party; For Mayor, GEORGE ELZE. For City Treasurer, CHRISTIAN MAHR. For Comptroller. LOUIS FREDERICK.

GOTTLIEB BRODRICK,

For School Commissioner,

WILLIAM SULLIVAN. For Supervisors,

as follows: Organizer, P. J. Burke; financial secretary, W. Sullivan; recording and corresponding secretary, J. Norton; literary agent, George McCune. We also elected Comrade Burke as delegate from our Section to the District Alliance of the S. T. & L. A.

We also desire to announce that we have moved our headquarters to 1563 Broadway, second floor, which will be open every Friday evening, when our regular meetings are held.

W. Sullivan, Secretary,

Section Springfield, Ill., holds its regular meetings at 8 o'clock the second and fourth Sunday evenings of each month at Fortune's small hall, 222 1-2 South Fifth street. Readers of The People are

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

urged to attend.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents LETTER BOX

D. C., NEW YORK .- Does The People state inacuracies? You can confer no greater favor on this paper than to enlighten it on its errors. But you must come with facts, not sawdust.

M. T. B., LYNN, MASS,-Hunt up and read Edgar Allan Poe's story, Sphynx." It is short. Little insects close to one's nose seem big. Don't succumb to the optic and mental illusion.

M. M. S., CINCINNATI, O .- You are "burning." Discontent is not a creative, but it is a powerful propelant force Discontent is to constructive thought what gunpowder is to the bullet-gives it motion and force. To-day, unfortunate ly, due mainly to the soporific effect of the pulpiteers' admonition to be content in "the station God has placed you" (an admonition which they themselves are the first to break), the workingmen are 'maistly wonderfu' contented." dynamite enough in the gathering dis content to blow the country into shreds. The Socialist Labor Party seeks to control the dynamite so that construction

and not destruction may be the issue. T. L. S., ROCHESTER, N. Y .- (1) Mother Jones? She has falen into inocyour desuctude. The farce of her army has been added to the list of the farcicalities of the land.

(2) James F. Carey? He is now running for delegate of the Tobin union to the A. F. of L. convention.

J. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y .- The male minors, below eighteen years of age, of an alien who becomes naturalized can vote on their father's papers. Such children need not take out their own citizen papers.

O. S., COLUMBUS, O.—The matter appeared in the daily of the 12th instant.

"VOTER," NEW YORK .- "The Difference" is being brought up to date. The "new and enlarged edition" will contain entries (1) of Messrs, Social Democrats Boudjianoff and Pollock getting out an injunction for an employer against his employees; (2) of the national committee of the so-called Socialist party repealing its anti-fusion resolution; (3) of their man Kelly, in Marion, Ind., being financially interested in corporations, and oting accordingly; (4) of their Waltham, Mass., militia membership; etc., etc. The demand for that leaflet is enormous.

S. G., NEW YORK,--If by "Zionist" you mean a Jew who wishes, and be-lieves it possible to restore the Jewish dominion in Palestine, then a Socialist may be a Zionist. He ought to know more history and its philosophy than to believe in such things, but ignorance on that branch of the subject need not bar out his Socialism.

If, however, by "Zionist" you under-

stand a person who believes in the Jew-ish Messianic doctrine, such a person could not very well be a Socialist. The correct Messianic principle is purely

"CONSTANT READER," NEW YORK.—The Almanac of Gotha gives

the area of the whole British Empire at 27,129,400 square kilometers; the area of the Russian Empire at 22,429,998 square

kilometers. C. H., BALTIMORE, MD .- Money is a thing that has the double function of a standard of value-measurement in ex-

change, and of legal tender. Both these functions are inevitable consequence of the individualistic system of ownership of the machinery of production. Money is a capitalist makeshift. Tho' the only makeshift possible, still a clumsy makeshift, that frequently aggravates the evils of capitalist society-Consequently, there is no room for money in the Socialist Republic. Vouchers for labor performed are the only means by which to withdraw wealth from the public stores, etc. It follows:

(1) Money is not the "root of all evil." It is the reflex or the branches of

the evil of capitalism. (2) Socialism does not "oppose" Socialism opposes the trunk the Upas tree of capitalism. By felling that, the branches drop.

The language used by both A and B is

so loose that neither can be said to be right, or wrong. Their ideas dovetail into each other. Both are partially right and express themselves partially wrong. S. R., BRADDOCK, PA.-Did you

not notice the matter was used editorial-ly? By all means continue. The serial is valuable. It can be utilized in many ways. P. B. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.-Would not like, for your sake, to publish your article over your signature, unless you give express authorization. When sending in anything for publication, express-ly state whether your name is to be

given or suppressed. P. D., SEATTLE, WASH .- A digest or condensation of the article was pub-lished early in September.

A. K., ALBANY, N. Y.-Which resolution do you mean? The one that the Kangaroos offered at the New Orleans convention of the A. F. of L., and that was mutilated so that its own father could not know it? Or do you mean the resolution which was adopted, and which the Kangaroos have been jubilat-ing about as their own and a victory, and which the "Federationists" showed had no Socialism in it? Which? Be ac-

H. H. S., HOPEWELL, N. B., CAN-ADA.—Of German Socialist papers: (1)
"Socialistische Monatshefte," Berlin; (2) "Neue Zeit," Stuttgart, Germany.

"DRUG CLERK," BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. Y., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; B. N. O., SACRAMENTO, CAL.; E. C. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; T. A., NEW YORK; J. A. D., TARRYTOWN, N. Y.; C. E. B., VANCOUVER, B. C.; D. L. T., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; J. E. W., PROVIDENCE, R. L.; C. R. G., HOUSTON. IDENCE, R. I.; C. R. G., HOUSTON, TEX; K. H. I., NEW YORK; J. D., ERIE, PA.; W. W., SCRANTON, PA.; G. P. R., SAN JOSE, CAL,-Matter

For Assessor,

WATERVLIET NOMINATIONS. Watervliet, N. Y., Oct. 16 .- The city convention of the Socialist Labor Party has nominated the following ticket:

> First District-O. P. LONG. Second District-JOSEPH DUFFY.

SECTION WATERVLIET, N. Y. The above Section has elected officers

ATTENTION, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

as follows:

On the Proposition of Section Everett, Mass., to Amend the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party.

Question		ion 1	on 1 Question 2		Question 3	
Sections.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Phoenix, Ariz		5	\	- 5		
Los Angeles, Cal		33		33		33
Members-at-Large in California	3	9	3	0	3	11
Denver. Colo	1	19	1	19	1	19
Mesa County, Colo	13	9	13	9	13 I	1
Members-at-Large in Colorado		3		2	1	
Bridgeport, Conn	····i	30	····i	4 30	1	30
New Britain, Conn		8		8		17
New Haven, Conn	<u> </u>	17		17	::::	10
Members-at-harge in Connecticut		5		5		
Belleville, Ill	4	1 12	4	11	4	1
Du Quoin, Ill		2		2		
East St. Louis, Ill		3 12	::::	3 12	::::	1.
Peoria, Ill		9		9	····	5
Members-at-Large in Illinois		12		4 12		1:
Marion Ind	I	- 6	1	6		(
Members-at-Large in Indiana	3	1	3	1	3	
Louisville, Ky		PROPERTY CALL		19		19
Paducah, Ky	2	3	2	3	l	i
Adams, Mass		7		7		33
Boston, Mass		33		33	.	33 5
Everett, Mass	12		12		12	•••:
Fall River, Mass		5 11		5 11	:7:	5 11
Lowell Mass	2		2	3	2	3
Lynn, Mass	2	23	2	23	2	23 2
New Bedford, Mass		8		8		4 8
Salem, Mass		5	ï	5	····i	5
Woburn, Mass		11		11		11
Worcester, Mass		9		9		- 9 5
Detroit Mich		20		● 20		20
Holland, Mich	8	5	8	5	8	5
St. Louis, Mo		25		25		25
Members-at-Largerin Missouri		5 2		5 2		5 2
Henning, Minn. A		5		5 26		5 20
Minneapolis, Minn	3	26 3	3	3	3	3 13
St. Paul, Minn	1	12		, 13	••••	
Winona, Minn	2	6	2	7 6	2	7 6
Lincoln, Neb	5	16	5 10	. 16	5	16
Essex County, N. J	10	11	6	11	6	11
Passaic, N. J	1	12		13	••••	13
Frie County, N. Y		9	1	9	1	9 14
Monroe County, N. Y	:	14 266	20	263	····	14 258
Vew York Scandinavian	17	13	5	13	5	13
Chondaga County, N. Y.		25 11		25 11	::::	25 11
Onondaga County, N. Y. Rensselaer County, N. Y. Richmond County, N. Y.		9		9		9
Schenectady, N. Y	2	14	2	14	2	14 8
Watervliet, N. Y		20		20		20
Members-at-Large in New York		1 58	••••	1 58		58
Cincinnati, O		7		7 6		7 6
Columbus, O	6	- 6	6	6	6	6
Members-at-Large in Ohio	1	18	ī	3 18	1	3 18
Allegheny County, Pa		18	:	18	l ::::	18
Philadelphia Pa.		8		8		6
Members-at-Large in Pennsylvania		6	9	6	9	10
Members-at-Large in Tennessee		1		I		1
Houston, Tex	····;	17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17 10	····	17
Members-at-Large in Texas		3 8		3 8		3
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	8 1	1111	8	1	8
Members-at-Large in Vermont		1	i	1		1
Newport News, Va		9 10		9	:	10
Roanoke, Va		8		8		28
Seattle, Wash	1111	28 13		28		28 13
Milwaukee, Wis		15		17		16
Superior, Wis	••••	. `6		6	• • • •	6
Totals	106	1200	10		A SHEET S	TIO

Note.-The questions voted upon were:

Shall Article 5, Section 7, Part K, be stricken out? (The said Park K orders the N. E. C. to call for nominations for delegates to represent the S. L. P. at the National Conventions of the S. T. & L. A.)

2. Shall Article 7, Section 6, be stricken out? (Said Article 7, Section 6, provides that the National organization of the S. T. & L. A. may be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by three fraternal delegates having the qualifications of regular Party delegates.)

3. Shall there be added to Article 2 a section (Section 21) to read: "There shall be no alliance between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. & L. A., or any other economic organization?"

accepted.

Wednesday.

Adjourned.

in California.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

fund, which was accepted.

enrolled as member at large.

work done, and on state of organizer's

Granville F. Lombard, of Rutland, was

Comrade Berry reported on the work

which he is doing in New Bedford, and the Cape District, and the same was

It was ordered that State Organizer

Carroll be sent to Gardener, for three

days, then to Adams, North Adams and

Pittsfield, when he leaves Lawrence next

Comrades Stevens, Young and Enger

elected committee to have full charge to

prepare and revise the State document.

M. T. Berry, Secretary Mass. S. E. C.

THE CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Addresses Members on Plans to Push Party Press Circulation in That State .

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct., 1903. To the Members-at-large and Sym-pathizers of the Socialist Labor Party

Comrades: In order to make it easier

for our members at large, friends and sympathizers, to advance the cause of Socialism and increase the circulation of

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting Massachusetts State utive Committee, S. L. P., called to order by the secretary, Comrade John H. Hagan, elected chairman of the ses-sion. Roll call showed Hagan, Berry, Coyle, Helberg, Enger, Chester, Young, and Greenman present; Neilsen absent. Greenman present; Neilsen absent. ham excused. Records of previous meeting read, corrected and approved.

Communications from Lowell, Holyoke, and National Secretary Kuhn received and acted upon under proper order of

cretary reported that 136,000 of "The Difference" had been ordered from Labor News Co. Accepted as progress.

Henly benefit committee report, and

same was turned over to special auditing committee, with instructions that when the committee report that the ac-count be closed and the committee dis-charged.

Scandinavian Rickia committee report

in full. Same is accepted and committee

lischarged.
Financial Secretary Coyle reports that sections have failed to carry out the or-sers of the S. E. C., and send in list of ers to The People. Ordered that matter be referred to the Financial

cretary with full powers. . the official organ of the Socialist Labor Agitation committee make report on Party, the Weckly and Monthly People,

sible for all of our friends to do their share of the work which must be done. before we can hope to better our conditions as wage slaves. The plan is intended to set everybody in sympathy with our movement who possibly can spare a few hours to work, spreading our literature and getting subscriptions for the Weekly and Monthly People.

the management of the paper has adopt-

ed a new plan by which it will be pos-

By getting our paper into the hands of the wage workers in this state a two-fold purpose will be served. First: It will make new converts and new workers for the party. Second: It will strengthen our press by giving it a larger circulation and placing it in a better financial condition.

You all realize the imperative necessity of extending the circulation of The People, and we will explain how every one of you can help in this work.

(a) The Party, through its literary agency, The Labor News Co., has issued a new leaflet entitled "Some Things a Workingman Should Know," of which you will find a copy enclosed. The State Executive Committee will supply you free of charge, with as many copies of this leaslet as you can properly distribute. We are prepared to fill your orders on

short notice, be they large or small. (b) The People management has prepared a form of prepaid subscription blank, distinct in color and print, which the S. E. C. will sell to any of our members or friends for 25 cents each.

These subscription blanks will entitle the buyer to a six months' subscription to The Weckly People. This will make it much easier for everybody to get subscribers for the paper, by buying a number of these blanks and selling them again to any body who may wish to subscribe.

Now then, the work to be done is this: First distribute copies of the enclosed and other leaflets, which will introduce our party press. At the same time, or later on, distribute sample copies of The Weekly People. Then go over your field once more and canvass for subscribers, selling the prepaid blanks above men-

tioned. To help our workers, the S. E. C. will supply them with a limited number of sample copies of The Weekly or Monthly People, for a number of weeks, free of charge, and such comrades as will actually work hard and make a regular canvass for our press, we will recommend to The People management, who will then issue in their name "a canvasser's card," clothing them with due

authority as canvasser for The People. Now, comrades and friends, you will understand the proposition. We want you to send in your orders for leaflets and subscription blanks, the latter will be sent for cash only.

We have a large supply of leaflets on many different subjects, and we shall be glad to send you bundles of the one herewith enclosed, or any other, free of cost, provided you will distribute them. You may order the leaflets and subscription blanks, direct from the S. E. C., or from Comrade J. A. Roulston, 305 Larkin street, San Francisco.

*Comrades, let us all take a new hold. The plan as outlined in this letter will not cost you a cent, only a little work, so let us all pitch in and double the circulation of the only true Socialist paper

in the country. Awaiting your orders for literature, we remain, fraternally yours,

California State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

Geo. Anderson, Secretary. 205 1-2 S. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Meeting of Missouri State Committee held Monday evening, Oct. 12, at headquarters, 307 1-2 Pine street. Billsbarrow in the chair. Present, Poelling, Billsbarrow, Dieckman and Hager. Ab-Totals | 126 | 1200 | | 128 | 1199 | 119 | 1193 sent without excuse, Grupp, Graber and Wipperman. Minutes approved as read. Communication from national secre-

> From a member at large at Minden Mines, voting for Walsh, as a member of the N. E. C.

> der and about sample copies of The Peo-

From State Organizer Vaughn about successful meetings at Kansas City and St. Joseph; also about literature sold. Vaughn also reports holding good meet-

ings at Sedalia.
From Washington State Committee about Daily People Loan certificates. Placed on file. It was decided to engage Comrade Pierson for four or five weeks to canvass subs for the People at Moberly, Sedalia, Kansas City and St. Joseph. Secretary reports having received official manual of the State of Missouri.

Poelling, Rec. Sec. Pro. 1em.

NEW JERSEY SECTIONS, ATTEN-TION!

Notice to the several Sections S. L. P. in New Jersey: You are hereby notified to nominate candidates for delegates to the S. T. & L. A., as there are two

Nominations must be made by Nov. 1, and sent to George P. Herrschaft, Secretary, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City,

NEW JERSEY'S \$425 FUND.

The following amounts have been paid to the New Jersey State Executive to \$425 Daily People fund, proposed by the Washington S. E. C.: Section Passaic, \$13.75; Section North

Hudson, \$48.82; Section South Hudson, \$31.33; Section Hoboken, \$37.34; Section Union County, \$25.00. Total, \$161.24. Wm. Thuemmel, Treas.,

N. J. State Com.

COLORADO AGITATION FUND. I hereby acknowledge receipt of contributions to the State Agitation Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$205.35; B. M. Hurwitz, Black Hawk, \$5; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mount, \$2; John Olsen, Denver, 90 cents; Carl Starkenberg, Denver, \$10; Robert Holbweig, Denver \$2.50; Chas. Letcher, Denver, \$2; R. P. Reimann, Denver, \$5; Chas. H. Chase, Denver, \$50; Stephen Bailey, Delta, \$8; W. J. Gerry, Colorado Springs, \$5; Alfred Lampe, Salida, \$5; Wm. Miller, Pueblo, \$2; Wm. Jurgens, Pueblo, \$1; Joe Frank, Pueblo, \$1; Simon Cashmaker, Pueblo, \$2; W. B. Lazaro, Pueblo, 50 cents; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, \$1; Ed. Keenan, Lafayette, \$4.25; Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, \$1; Section Mesa County, Grand Junction, \$12; Nels Anderson, Gladstone, \$5; account of balance Defence Committee, Storkenberg free speech case, \$35.20; H. J. Brimdle, Florence, \$1.50; total, \$367.20.

Kindly make future remittances to Carl Demms, who will act as State Secretary during my absence from Colo-Chas. H. Chase, rado.

State Sec'y S. L. P. Denver, Colo., Oct. 15.

SPECIAL FUND.

As per circular letter of Sept. 3, 1901 Previously acknowledged, \$7,810.17; Sec. Red Wing, Minn., \$3; August Kessler, Albany, N. Y., \$1; F. H., College Point, N. Y., \$1; O. Barthel, City, \$5; O. J. Hughes, City, \$5; J. W. Holden, New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Supoena fee in case of P. Fiebiger against the S. L. P. per H. K., \$1; Frank Zierer, Newark, N. J., \$1; F. Belzner, Newark, N. J., \$1; J. Balsh, Newark, N. J., \$1; H. Mull, Newark, N. J., 50 cents; H. Hartung, Newark, N. J., \$1; F. C. Burgholz, Newark, N. J., \$1; Peter Peterson, St. Paul, Minn., \$1.50. Total, \$7,834.17.

BOSTON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

To Be Addressed by James Connolly, Under the Auspices of Massachusetts S. E. C.

Friday evening, October 23, Merrinac square, West End; Saturday evening, Oct. 24. Woburn, Mass.; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, Worcester, Mass.; Mon-day evening, Oct. 26, Andrews square, South Boston; Tuesday evening, Oct. 27, Central square, East Boston; Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, Castle square; Thursday evening, Oct. 29, Lynn, Mass.; Friday evening, Oct. 30, Hayes square, Charlestown District; Saturday evening, Oct. 31, Castle square; Sunday afternoon, Nov. I, Worcester, Mass.: Monday evening, Nov. 2, Roxbury Crossing.

MEETINGS IN PHILADELPHIA. Friday, Oct. 23-Columbia avenue and

Iwenty-third street. Campbell and Alexander. Chairman, A. Mullen. Saturday, Oct. 24—Lancaiser avenue

and Fortieth street. Seidel and Alexander. Chairman, Mullen. Front and Dauphin. Pahder, Campbell

and Woodley. Chairman, Durner. Wednesday, Oct. 28—Broad and Columbia avenue. Campbell, Alexander and Woodly. Chairman, Durner.

Friday, Oct. 30, Twenty-third and Columbia avenue. Campbell. Alexander and Woodly. Chairman, Mullen. Saturday, Oct. 31, Lancaster and For-

tieth street. Pahder, Campbell and Woodly. Chairman, Mullen. WESTCHESTER COUNTY MEETINGS.

New Rochelle. Saturday, Oct. 24-On the corner of Main and Mechanic streets. Henry Jager will address this meeting.

Portchester. Saturday, Oct. 24.-At the Band Stand. H. A. Santee, of New York, will be the

principal speaker. Meetings will open at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp. Readers of The People are especially invited to be present.

J. Fischman, Sec'y Westchester County Committee

RENSSELAER MASS MEETING. Branch Rensselaer will meeting Friday evening, Oct. 23, at Broadway and Second avenue. The speakers will be James J. Cocheran and Frank E. Passiano. It is up to the members of the branch to make it a suc-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN HOBOKEN. Friday, Oct. 23-Washington street, corner Fourth; Garden street, corner

Saturday, Oct. 24-Washington street, corner Eleventh; Washington street, corner Sixth.

WEST HOBOKEN.

Open-air meeting, Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at the corner of Spring street and Monastery street. Frank Campbell will speak.

SOUTH HUDSON MEETINGS. Oct. 23-Five Corners. Oct. 24-Bay and Grove streets.

DETROIT'S FESTIVAL AND BALL.

Chas. Gerald, Organizer.

The annual campaign festival and ball of Section Detroit, Mich., will be held at Fett's Hall, 409 High street, East, intersection Gratiot and Riopelle streets, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24. Tickets, 10

All readers of The People and all sym pathizers of the party, as well as all com-rades, should not fail to attend. FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS

cents; 25 cents at the door.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
basheen beed for over EIXTYYEARS by MILLIONS
of MOTHER'S TO their CHILDREN WHALE TEXTS
ING, WITH PERFECT STRUCCESS, I ROOTHER ABCHILD, ROFTEN the GUMS, ALLAYS AI FAIN,
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CHILD, ROFTEN HOR GUMS, ALLAYS AI FAIN,
CHILDREN WIND COLLE, and is the best remardy for
DIARREN AND COLLEGE IN OPERATOR OF THE STRUCK
WIND, WINDLY SOOTHING SYRUP,
LAND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
SECRET FITE COSES & BELLEY

THOSE OF RICHMOND, VA., DISPLAY LACK OF POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Nominate for Office for Which There Is No Election, and Put Up Twice the Number of Nominees for Offices to Be Filled-Only Show Sense When They Imitate S. L. P.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 16,-The recent attempt of the "Socialist" party in Lowell. Mass., to trade on our Comrade Carroll's reputation as an able campaigner and exponent of Socialist principles, by trotting out as their candidate for public office a person bearing the same name, is a species of tactics not unlike what our local aggregation of Kangs are employ-

At every agitation meeting held by Section Richmond the speaker has laid emphasis on the radical difference between the S. L. P. and the so-called "Socialist" party, and in doing so has thoroughly explained the methods and tactics of the S. L. P., whereby our movement fortifies itself against the machinations of crooks and traitors who may worm their way into our ranks. On several occasions the question has been put to us. "How can the S. L. P. prevent its representatives in public office from betraying the trusts reposed in their keeping by the class-conscious working class?" Our answer has been to show how, upon becoming its nominee for public office, a member of the S. L. P. is required to write and sign his resignation from said office and deposit same with the designated party authorities, to be used whenever circumstances warrant. We also showed the strict accountability to party jurisdiction exacted of our caudidates. This explanation on our part has always had the effect of satisfying the questioner and the audience, and the Kangs who have attended our meetings

from time to time, filled with covetousness, have been guilty of an infraction of the eighth commandment by the theft of another of the tactics of the S. L. P. The following extract from an article furnished to the Richmond "News-Leader" by the bogus "Socialists" shows how this motley crew will ape the tactics and methods of the S. L. P. in order to fool the public:

"To enable the uninitiated to understand how Socialists hold their representatives in hand as servants, it may be interesting to state that every nominele for any position, no matter what it may be, is required to sign a document of the following import:

"To His Excellency, A. J. Montague, Governor of the State of Virginia, Executive Mansion, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir-I, John Catrell, do hereby tender my resignation as a member of the legislature from the Richmond senatorial district, the same to take effect

immediately. Respectfully,

John Catrell. "Richmond, Va., --, 190-

"This document is placed in the hands of the secretary of Local Richmond, the blank date to be filled in whenever, for any cause, the party, by a majority vote, sees fit to discharge its public servant. This, signed by the nominee when he accepts the nomination, the secretary sends, by order of the party, direct to the Governor, be the official willing or unwilling to give up his position.

"As an additional safeguard, each nominee is required to sign the follow-

"I hereby pledge my word of honor as a man to faithfuly carry out the local and national platforms of the Socialist party, and to east my votes and use my influence in accord with instructions from Local Richmond. I have this day placed in the hands of Local Richmond abdicate my position whenever my resignation is presented to the proper authorities by

"Fraternally submitted, "John Catrell."

But this is not all. In illustrating to our audiences how the S. L. P. dealt with a representative who was guilty of disobedience or treachery while holding public office, we always cited the case of the notorious Carey in Haverhill, and thus drove the lesson home with good effect. In view of this, what do the readers of The People think of this paragraph, taken from the same article of Kangs in the Richmond "News-

"In the history of the Socialist movement in America there is but one instance on record of a Socialist official having gone back on his pledge, and he could not be ousted because he was shielded by the official empowered by law to accept it; but the offender was published throughout the world as a renegade, and his once fair name is now a hissing reproach. He has ashes, but he is forever barred from all participation in party matters." Who else does the above paragraph

apply to but to the Haverhill armorybuilder of the "Socialist" party? Is it not clear that the Richmond Kangs, by pilfering the much-abused S. L. P. tactics and our arraignment of James A. Carey, hope to convince the unwary workingman in this community that "Local Richmond of the Socialist party" fully coincides in the tactics and argu ments employed by Section Richmond of the S. L. P. ?

Apt as it is at counterfeiting S. L. P. methods when such can serve their pur-pose, our local "Socialist" party displays as much knowledge about political repre-

sentation and elections as does the average Hottentot. in making their nominations, they nominated a candidate for Senator from Henrico County, when there is none to be elected until 1905! They also furnished additional proof of their ignorance by nominating two candidates for the House of Delegates (State Legislature), whereas each county is entitled to only one. Perhaps our Kangs have decided to supplant the State Constitution of Virginia with an instrument

of their own manufacture! Just as I am about to conclude this article, my attention is drawn to the following spicy announcement of a Kang meeting, which appeared in the local pa-

on Socialism to-night at Powell's Hall.

pers yesterday: "B. F. Adams will deliver an address

Mr. Adams is said to be a lineal descendant of two Presidents of the United States. He comes here from Washington under the auspices of Local Richmond. He is a discharged Federal soldier and a pensioner. After the war he served with the troops against the strikers at Martinsburg, W. Va., Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., in 1877; the miners' strike at Coeur D'Alene and the A. R. U. strike in Chicago in 1800. - He also served against the Indians, and claims to have been in government service seventeen years. During the last year of his service in the army, he says, he was converted to Socialism, and when he retired he took up farming and preaching Socialism, which he has done four and a half years. The peculiarity of his position is that, although a Socialist, he is one of the leisure class as a pensioner, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the Rockefellers and Morgans are working to feed and clothe him.

As the "Socialist" party is patriotic to the core, as evidenced by its upholding of Carey's action in voting an appropriation for an armory, and National Committeeman Hochn's donning the uniform of a sheriff's deputy and shouldering a rifle for capitalism during the St. Louis street car strike, doubtless "Comrade' Adams decided that the Kang movement offered him by far the best opportunity for continued service for capitalismdoing the jaw-smithing act for a bogus 'Socialist" party in times of peace, and carrying a gun as a strike-breaker when industrial war broke out.

What a picturesque aggregation these marsupials be! Alex. B. McCulloch,

JOINT MEETING OF D. A. 4 AND 49. The joint meeting of D. A. 4 and D. A. 49, held Sunday, Oct. 18, and called for the purpose of filling a vacancy on the G. E. B., was called to order by Gen. Sec. John J. Kinneally. Aug. Gilhaus was elected chairman, and A. Francis,

secretary
On call for nominations Fred. Zierer and Ernest Aiazzone, of D. A. 4, were nominated. The former declined, being a district officer. Ernest Aiazzone, of L. A. 257, accepted and was unanimously elected member of the General Executive Board in place of Wolf Kaps.

Motion made and carried that D. A. 49 elect a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of D. A. 4. in receiving the delegates to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A. to be held at Newark, N. J., Dec. 7; and to aid them in arranging meetings for S. T. & L. A. speakers at the time of the convention.

Organizers of the respective district alliances are hereby instructed to notify their organizations of the above motion Meeting adjourned at 4.15 p. m.

A. Francis, Sec.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE, NO. 19.

The next regular business meeting of District Alliance No. 19, S. T. & L. A. will be held at headquarters, 26 Monroe street, Lynn. Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 25. All delegates are urgently requested to attend this meeting, as business of importance concerning the organization

must be transacted. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 10 a. m., so that the delegates may be able to attend Comrade De Leon's lecture. Francis A. Walsh, Organizer.

PROFIT SHARING.

(Continued from page I.) money taken from the workers was used to make improvements to economize and to cut down the cost of production. How can the cost of production be re-

duced if not only by the introduction of labor-saving and labor-displacing machinery? And the workers themselves furnished the means out of their wages to throw themselves out of a job. I am reminded of an Irishman who

laughed very heartily when he saw a corpse lowered into the sea for burial, with a bag of coal tied to its feet for weight. When asked what it was he saw to make him laugh, he said: "It is funny to see one sent to hell with his own coal." The steel workers furnished their own coal.

No doubt this fact must have been brought home to them, and they will learn what there is in the claim of "the mutual interests of capital and labor." They will learn that they have been outraged by the labor fakirs. And with the truth held out by the only champion of their class, the Socialist Labor Party, they will rally to the banner of Labor's Chas. Zolot. emancipation. Peckskill, N. Y.

MºZLE" The Best Turkish Cigarette Made

Experts recognize

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

It looked at first as if we would have to stop at 399 subscribers for The Weekly People, during last week, but while these notes were being written a comrade walked into the office with one more, making it an even 400 for the week! We are travelling on towards the 500 mark, and, if a gain is made every week as has been done in the past four or five weeks, it will not be long before it will be reached.

A hopeful sign is the increased number of comrades who are at work. The records how that with but a few exceptions, no one person got very many subscribers, the total number of 400 being made up by a big number of hustlers each sending in from one to five subscriptions.

Charles Pierson is one of the exceptions. If it is necessary for one com rade to set a good example for the others, Pierson is certainly doing it. In one week's time he recured bighty-two readers for The Weekly and six for The Monthly People, in and around East St. Louis, Ill. This is the largest number ever received on one list since the circulation department was organized. There is no secret connected with his method of obtaining subscriptions. He simply goes out with a determination to get them and he succeeds.

The Salt Lake City comrades and nounced that they had divided the city into sections for each one to canvass. To show that they meant business Comrade Allen forwards their first installment of subscriptions, consisting of thirteen Weeklies and two Monthlies, and an order of twenty-five copies a week of

The Weekly for six months. The Thirty-fourth Asembly District in this city has been getting more sub-scribers than any other district in Greater New York. Seventeen were sent in by the organization this week, beside those that were sent in by individual members.

"From the reports in the business column, I am very glad to see that there is a renewed activity among our party members, and this is as it should be. Long live The People," writes Jeremiah Devine, of Erie, Pa., and sends along four subst to The Weekly.

Walter Goss, of Belleville, Ill., secured seven readers for The Weekly People and orders another block of prepaid blanks. He writes. "We have almost disposed of the last block and find it the easiest and best way to get and send off subscribers. We will dispose of the next block sooner."

The Boston comrades are doing excellent work. J. F. Stevens sends in the third order of \$25 worth of blocks and states that he has only two blanks left.

Other orders for prepaid blocks have come in as follows. Indianapolis, 2; Hartford, Conn., 5; Lincoln, Neb., 2; St. Paul, Minn., 2; Bridgeport, Conn., 1; Union Bill., N. J., 1; Cleveland, O., 1; Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 1; New Bedford, Mass., 1; Thirty-second and Thirty-third A. D., New York, 1; S. Fischman, Yonkers, N. Y., S blanks; J. Fischman, Yonkers, N. Y., 4 blanks.

The following members and sympathizers sent in five or more subs. to The Weekly People: Vaughn and Knight, St. Joseph, Mo., 8; John Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 5; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 10; Bert Surges, Van Couver, B. C., 5; J. B. and E. J. Dillon, Marion, Ind., 11; O. Haselgrove, Baltimore, Md., 5; J. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., 6; N. Zolinsky, Twenty-third A. D., New York, 8; T. E. O'Shaughnessy, Thirty-fifth A. D., New York, 8: Thirty-second and Thirty-third

A. D., New York, 5. For The Monthly People: J. C. Vallertsen, Rochester, N. Y., 22; O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y., 5; Jas. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6; A. B. Lafraniere, Moosup, Conn., 10; F. Peterson, San Francisco, Cal., 5; E. Kean, Batavia, N. Y., 8; L.

Between now and election time only one week remains. Let every member, friend and sympathizer help us to reach the five hundred mark this week. Send on your orders for blocks, get every one to take a few and then all go to work and that mark will be reached,

WHY NOMINATE WORKMEN? (Continued from page 1.)

known to be, to bring in Socialism-but don't tell any one about it. This method aptly illustrates the S. L.

P. contention that Socialism is a brain revolution, and physical only to the extent that brain or intelligence will use brawn or muscle to accomplish its desired ends-by vote or otherwise-the brain acting as eyes to the striking arm to direct its blow at the ballot box or hustings. Under this method vote-getting is al-

ways a secondary consideration. Under this reasoning, a Socialist Attorney General, or other official, must understand scientific Socialism to properly interpret measures or laws that govern a people who demand a Socialistic co-operative commonwealth, for the Attorney General's legal efforts after all are but the shadows of the class rule that society acknowledges as supreme, for either vesterday, to-day or to-morrow, as the people will it. Recollect, an Attorney General, or any

official of the Socialist Republic, must first be Socialist, second sincerely conscious of the workingman's rights as a class, to properly fill his position. Could the capitalist lawyer of to-day fill this place? I think not. John A. Anderson.

Gardner, Mass.